

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Twenty Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 107

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

PLAN TO AID RAIN BY GREAT CANAL IN AUSTRALIA

Linking Up Central Lakes With Sea Would Conserve Water, It Is Claimed

TWO EXPEDITIONS BOUND FOR INTERIOR

Turning Vast Salt Expanses of Northern South Australia to Account Is Aim

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The question of driving an enormous canal through from the south seas to Lake Eyre, Central Australia's great stretch of salt water, is raised by the simultaneous preparation of two expeditions into that territory. The purpose of the canal would be partly for transport, partly, with reforestation of the basin, to affect the climate, and increase the rainfall of Central Australia. Such a project would, it is claimed, aid water conservation in the north of the State and bring possibilities of much-needed new industries to South Australia.

One of the projected expeditions will be under the auspices of the South Australian branch of the Royal Geographical Society, and the other is being organized by Samuel Upton, a fellow of the Royal Empire Society, who is visiting Australia. The former will be in charge of Cecil Madigan, lecturer in geology at the Adelaide University, who accompanied Sir Douglas Mawson to the Antarctic, and may go with him again next year. Mr. Madigan proposes first to make an aerial reconnaissance of Lake Eyre to ascertain whether a well-equipped land party will be advisable.

Annual Loss of Water

Mr. Upton hopes to form a party to investigate Lakes Torrens, Eyre and Frome to examine the possibilities from a commercial standpoint. The combined surface of the lakes is nearly double that of Wales. The average annual rainfall on the surfaces, excluding catchment areas, is approximately 150,000,000 cubic feet.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Teachers Support Undenominational Instruction

British Organization Strongly Favors the Cowper-Temple Agreement by Resolution

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LLANDUDNO, Wales.—The National Union of Teachers in session here carried almost unanimously a resolution submitted by the executive for the continued maintenance of the Cowper-Temple agreement for undenominational religious instruction in the County Council schools. "The conference records its continued adherence to the vital principle which since 1870 has been part of the law of this country," says the resolution, "that no religious catechism or religious formula which is distinctive of any particular denomination shall be taught in schools provided by public money and resolves to resist by all means in its power any legislative or administrative attempt to introduce such teaching in the council schools, either through the staff or by according the right of entry to representatives of religious denominations."

Under the Cowper-Temple agreement teachers in County Council schools are free from a religious test, that is no education authority in making appointments is authorized to make an inquiry into the specific denominational belief of the applicants. The time was never more appropriate for such a declaration, said F. Mander, delegate of Luton, the mover of the resolution for these safeguards of religious liberty were definitely in danger. The Board of Education in its now notorious Dorset letter, he said, went out of its way to make a suggestion for breaking or evading the Cowper-Temple clause.

The Dorset letter was hailed as triumph for those who were anxious to secure denominational teaching. The Dorset letter said that a room could be allowed for certain hours in the week for religious instruction and a West Riding letter supplementing it said it might be permitted in certain authorized cases as an act of courtesy.

A Barratough of Leeds, who seconded the resolution, said the demand springs from the hearts of the people and from the platforms of priests and politicians. The public realized that in religious instruction in the Council schools as in non-provided schools they must appeal to the public to see that what had proved satisfactory and brought peace and concord should not be threatened.

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British Independent Labor Party Voices Opposition to War Credits

Its Members Are Instructed to Vote Against These in Parliament—Plea for Tolerance Made at Conference

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CARLISLE, Eng.—The closing session of the Independent Labor Party conference was marked by an unusual scene following a vote after a hurried discussion, by which instructions were given to all the Independent Labor Party members of Parliament to vote against all war credits. The Independent Labor Party has always been predominantly pacifist, but the more rigid members have hitherto failed to carry a specific resolution of this kind. The administrative council had asked the conference not to commit itself, having regard to the obvious difficulties of the Labor Government in relation to the provision of funds for the navy, army and air forces. Despite this appeal the resolution was carried by 160 against 120 votes.

In the dilemma thus brought about for the administrative council, James Maxton, the chairman, asked that the matter be left to the council to handle in the best way possible with the object of avoiding a serious break in the unity of the party. He also appealed to all branches of the party for tolerance.

Charge of Hypocrisy

Emmanuel Shinwell suggested this was a hypocritical way of dealing with the issue. He pointed out that the vote committed the Independent Labor Party members to vote against the Labor Government when the estimates for military and naval forces were submitted to Parliament, and declared bluntly that in such a matter he would take his decision from his constituents and not from the Independent Labor Party conference.

One delegate suggested that the administrative council should have the courage to carry out the conference's instruction, whereupon Mr. Maxton exclaimed that if at the next conference he had to report that only six Independent Labor Party members of Parliament were left, they would not call it courage but folly. Declaring that the sense of the conference was obviously in favor of leaving the subject to the council to be handled with as much tact as possible, he closed further discussion.

Opposition to Liberal Party

A resolution was carried expressing emphatic opposition to any pact or understanding with the Liberal Party, either before or after the election. A resolution dealing with the Party to press firmly for dominion self-government and the opinion was expressed in the discussion that it would probably be necessary for the Independent Labor Party to oppose the views of the Liberal Party's representatives on the Simon Commission. A delegate who urged the rejection of a motion on the ground that dominion self-government in the present conditions of India would be a mockery of democracy, and that the Indian people would be used as the tool of despotic native military castes found himself in a minority of three.

Resolution Declaring that the League of Nations was under the domination of capitalist governments

was carried as a means for preventing war, and that the only effective preventive means was for the workers to organize resistance if war threatened or was declared, was carried, after one delegate described this as a "complete operational policy, involving the workers in taking up a position behind barricades without a single weapon."

Rebels Trapped in Jimenez City, Calles Reports

Burned Bridges Cut Off Retreat North—Federals Claim Big Victory

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Trapped within the city of Jimenez, rebel troops under General Escobar are reported by General Calles, Federal Minister of War, desperately seeking a way of retreat to the north, while powerful federal forces steadily closed in on them.

Bridges leading out of Jimenez were burned by the federals several days ago and a retreat by rail appeared almost impossible; federal planes bombed the rebel planes incessantly.

Definite and clear cut victory in the two days of violent fighting for possession of Jimenez was claimed by the Government which has hopes that the federal victory presages the collapse of the rebel movement in Chihuahua.

Rebel losses have been placed at about 600. The federal losses have not been announced, although General Ortiz, commander of the federal cavalry, is known to have lost 25.

A rebel message reported the capture of 1000 federals and the destruction of a federal plane.

Further federal victories along the west coast also were reported by the Government, federal forces capturing the town of Cruz Culiacan, rebel stronghold.

Disension among the rebel commanders on the west coast was indicated in messages received at Nogales, General Manzo, rebel leader, who unsuccessfully besieged Mazatlan, apparently having been superseded.

There was an exultant note in the brief announcement which followed receipt of dispatches from the front detailing the day's operations, and a long report of the observations of Lieut. Col. Gustavo Leon on a final reconnoitering aerial flight over Jimenez and the rebel lines.

Airplanes were busy throughout the day, observing the rebel movements and harrying them with bomb attacks.

Seipel Cabinet of Austria Quits

Chancellor Says He Regards Himself as Obstacle to Parliament's Functioning

VIENNA (AP)—The Seipel Cabinet, which has governed Austria since May 19, 1927, has resigned. The Seipel Ministry was based on a coalition of the Christian Social, Pan-German, and Agrarian parties. Dr. Ignaz Seipel was its head as Chancellor, Minister for Home Affairs, and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Dr. Seipel declared to a meeting of the Christian Socialist Party in Parliament that he was resigning because he regarded himself as an obstacle to the free functioning of Parliament. Austria's failure to obtain a loan abroad and serious differences within his own party, primarily agitation by Pan-German members, were other reasons.

Why Is Bluefish Blue? Ask Harvard

Men, Who Will Look Into the Matter

41 Professors to Utilize \$58,000 Fund Just Awarded to Carry on Research in Widely Separated Subjects, From Color of Fish to Variable Stars

A wide variety of research projects, ranging from "study of color changes in the skins of semitropical fishes" to continued "research on variable stars," is announced at Harvard University with the award of more than \$58,000 to 41 professors to carry on this work in 1929-1930.

The present award, it is said, will enable a larger number of research projects than ever before since the fund established by William F. Milton for promoting the "welfare and prosperity of the human race" became operative in 1924.

Under its provisions any member of the instructing or administrative staff at Harvard may propose an investigation in which he is particularly interested. A committee then chooses those projects considered most worthy. The 41 learned men now designated will straightway set out to increase human knowledge in their chosen fields.

Among the projects are a survey and analysis of city planning and zoning progress in the United States; a study of the physics of the air to enable quick determination of heights of clouds bases, allowing aviators to get the speed of wind, and further

MITCHELL BARS 'IMMUNITY BATH' ON OIL OUTPUT

Waiving of Antitrust Laws Rests in Congress Alone, Says Attorney-General

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Federal Government cannot sanction the American Petroleum Institute's plan to limit oil production. This was the opinion of William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, read to the joint meeting of heads of the Petroleum Institute and the Federal Oil Conservation Board, composed of the Secretaries of Interior, War, Navy and Commerce.

Mr. Mitchell did not pass on whether the institute's plan is legal. He merely stated that neither the Conservation Board nor other government agency, has power to grant immunity from provisions of the Clayton clause of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Power Rests With Congress

The Attorney-General's opinion states Congress "has not given the board any power to grant any persons immunity from the acts of Congress prohibiting agreements in restraint of interstate commerce." He states the proceedings of the institute indicate that its members are seeking sanction from the Government to make them "immune from the operation of anti-trust laws."

He declined to give an opinion whether the proposed oil plan would be contrary to anti-trust laws. He says that the institute's proceedings make it clear that they realize they cannot proceed safely in their plan without federal sanction. No authority for such sanction exists, Mr. Mitchell adds.

Immediately following reading of Mr. Mitchell's opinion by Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, C. B. Ames, general counsel of the Texas Company, and attorney for the institute group, urged the Federal Oil Conservation Board to put the whole matter up to President Hoover.

Not Seeking 'Immunity Bath'

He said the institute had not sought an "immunity bath" from the board, but had proceeded in what it believed to be a conservation measure. He asked the board to issue a statement, expressing an opinion on whether it was or was not to the public interest to limit crude oil output at present.

Mr. Wilbur, for the four members of the Hoover Cabinet, said every proposal of the institute would receive careful consideration. He denied that any reflection on the institute's good faith had been implied in the Mitchell opinion.

An oil shortage in from four to five years was imminent if present wasteful methods continue, E. B. Reeser, president of the institute, declared.

Deluge of Paintings Descends on London

Aspirants for Academy Honors Present 12,000 Offerings With More to Come

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—When a great international cartel embracing enterprises in various countries is formed, what laws shall apply to it and to the contracts arising from its operations? That is a new and extremely important question which has yet to be settled in Europe, according to Dr. Francis de Kiraly, secretary of the Hungarian Bar Association, who addressed the Grotius Society in London.

It may well turn out, he said, that the problems presented by the cartels will lead to a new body of international law such as was considered by the meeting of the International Law Association at Warsaw in 1928.

Such a movement would be in the direction of a world court for commercial disputes similar to the Hague Court for dealing with diplomatic questions.

"The right way of proceeding," said Dr. de Kiraly, "would be to begin the unification of laws of civil societies by those nations whose juridical traditions are identical, such as the legal systems built upon the Roman law or those of the Code Napoleon."

"The idea of international jurisdiction is becoming more popular and the creation of mixed courts of arbitration, and it may be that cartels will lead to that new form of jurisdiction. In Hungary cartels are subject to the ordinary civil jurisdiction, while in Germany and Sweden there are special cartel laws."

American experience in interstate commerce with the anti-trust laws was suggested by Mr. Vaughan-Wilkes, K. C., as a useful field of study, the working out of the international aspect of cartel problems.

Next Monday Academicians will send their own work and on Tuesday hanging begins. The majority of pictures this year are of small size, and the limited accommodations of British post-war homes.

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All Smiles as Potomac Breaks Forth in Spring Glory



JAPANESE ENVOY VIEWS CHERRY BLOSSOMS
Katsuji Debuchi, Ambassador to the United States, With Mme. Debuchi and Their Son and Daughter Enjoying the Memorable Sight Along Washington's River as the Japanese Cherry Trees Bloom.

'They Are Just in Bloom,' Reports Keeper of Capital's Cherry Trees

Great Annual Event in Calendar of Washington's Chief Horticulturist Takes Place as Famous Japanese Blossoms Respond to Spring's Call

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—"Good morning, Mr. Henlock, how are the cherry blossoms today?" Several times a day at this season this query comes to Charles Henlock, chief horticulturist of the office of public parks, from Washington newspaper reporters.

"They are just in bloom," he answers now. "Yes, they will last 10 days or two weeks." Later when the early pale blossoms begin to drop, he will report on the double rose-pink variety along the "speedway." He can tell the history of the Japanese trees and give the dates when they bloomed in other years.

For 40 years Mr. Henlock has been keeping Washington in bloom. Besides being custodian of the cherry blossoms, he looks after all the flowers, trees and plants in Washington's 38 parks, which comprise about 3000 acres. He learned his trade on an estate in Yorkshire, Eng., and came to the United States in 1886.

At the botanicals, a short distance from the cherry trees in Potomac Park, he superintends the propagation of between 600,000 and 700,000 plants.

Flowers for White House

From these conservatories, cut flowers are furnished daily to the White House, summer and winter. A stroll down the lane between the glass houses reveals well-trimmed trees of boxwood that are moved into the long east corridor of the Executive Mansion for each of the four winter receptions, rows of many-hued carnations that will grace the Hoover dining table or the President's desk and other plants that will be set out in the private garden back of the White House.

Mrs. Hoover has already made one visit to the White House greenhouses. Mr. Henlock is not yet well acquainted with her taste in flowers, but he understands that she is quite a horticulturist herself, taking great interest in the gardens of both her Palo Alto home and S Street home here.

Last year, Mr. Henlock's department set out 302 trees, 6709 shrubs, 3890 perennials, 925 hedge plants, 450 vines and 6500 rose bushes. Down along the river side in Potomac Park, something is kept in bloom from early spring until frost.

"Warm southern sunshines bloom the first in the city. They are followed by thousands of daffodils, "waving in the breeze" and by the vivid yellow flowers of the forsythia and cornelian cherry. The warm months bring day lilies, iris, wild roses, blue spirea, peonies and hydrangeas.

In the parks when the Chinese

What Became of Saturday?

When a perfectly good Saturday vanishes and you find yourself with a week having only six days instead of seven, an explanation certainly should be forthcoming. It will be

Tomorrow on the EDITORIAL PAGE

WUHAN RETREAT PERMITS CHIANG TO MOVE BASE

Fall of Hankow and Wuchang to Nationalists Now Generally Expected

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI—President Chiang Kai-shek, in a flanking movement north of Yangtze, has brought the Nanking wing to Hwangpoo, 25 miles from Hankow, while the main force is advancing up the Yangtze without meeting much resistance, although it is reported that the Wuhan forces are building a new defense line 15 miles from the city, where it is intended to make a stand against the Nationalists.

Chiang Kai-shek removed his base to Hwangpoo, where the gunboats assembled to aid his campaign. Further naval hostilities are unlikely as the Yangtze is mined for 10 miles from Hankow, making navigation by large ships impossible.

It is generally expected that the Wuhan forces will eventually withdraw into Hunan permitting Chiang Kai-shek to take Hankow and Wuchang. Feng Hu-shiang has not yet made a definite step to enable determination of his attitude and although it was believed he was moving down the Peiping-Hankow railway quietness is reported in this sector indicating he will not interfere with Chiang Kai-shek's campaign to suppress the revolt.

BERLIN (AP)—Success of the Chinese Nationalist armies against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek against the Wuhan opposition in Hupei Province has recalled here the former prestige of Chiang's chief military advisor, Col. Max Bauer.

But the World War Colonel Bauer devised, as chief aide to General Ludendorff, a method of attacking fortresses by training artillery fire upon them first and following immediately with powerful infantry movements. This method proved so successful at Liege, Antwerp and other places that the philosophical faculty of the University of Berlin conferred the honorary doctor's degree upon him in 1916.

America Leads in Air Mileage, Germany First in Passengers

United States Airmen Have Traveled 3,696,850 Miles More Than Germans, Leaders in Europe's Aviation, Washington Statistics Show

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Advances in commercial aeronautics in Europe during 1928 and prospects for further increase in activities during 1929, particularly in extension of air-line services, are disclosed in reports from American commercial attachés in Europe to the Department of Commerce.

Germany led all other European countries in the volume of commercial air traffic and in mileage flown, the reports indicated. German commercial planes flew 6,303,150 miles, carried 110,000 passengers, 1,069,331 pounds of mail and 4,188,740 pounds of baggage and freight during the year, these figures comparing with

those for 1927 of 5,721,593 miles flown, 102,681 passengers carried, 1,057,812 pounds of mail and 3,225,595 pounds of baggage and freight carried.

In contrast with European records, preliminary tabulations by the Department of Commerce show that in the United States traffic totaled 10,000,000 miles in 1928, as against 3,670,489 in 1927, with 35,000 passengers against 8,879 in 1927. American contractors carried 3,958,452 pounds of mail as against 2,263,580 pounds in 1927, 2,500,000 pounds of express as against 1,459,165 pounds in 1927.

Statistics compiled by the department show:

	Miles Flown	Passengers Carried	Mail Carried (in pounds)	Baggage and Freight Carried (in pounds)
Austria	1928 383,002	5,477	15,224	214,687
1927 245,048	5,274	13,117	188,114	
Czechoslovakia	1928 608,314	10,965	24,119	387,035
1927 518,728	4,233	1,735	82,964	
Denmark	1928 1,134,728	1,212	4,143	44,143
France	1928 3,753,132	21,000	1,807,289	2,755,000
1927 3,203,150	111,000	1,069,231	4,188,740	
Germany	1928 6,303,150	110,000	3,958,452	2,263,580
1927 5,721,593	102,681	1,057,812	3,225,595	
Great Britain	1928 873,297	19,355	1,318,544	549,008
1927 728,913	15,990	1,044,000	549,008	
Italy	1928 324,474	12,517	14,771	308,247
1927 280,920	12,815	128,600	1,517,051	
Netherlands	1928 1,007,920	17,145	128,600	886,114
1927 817,031	8,838	62,457	480,317	
Poland	1928 684,873	8,160	29,963	339,219
1927 508,219	14,948	32,622	187,302	
Sweden	1928 206,766	13,989	15,428	167,893
1927				

ment. Out of a total of 372 students only 10 were even doubtful as to the value of prohibition. Only 8.8 per cent of the youth questioned knew young people who carried pocket flasks.

What a different picture this is from that painted by anti-prohibitionists and nullificationists at the wet and dry hearing in Washington, D. C. in the spring of 1926. How different, too, from the alleged conditions referred to by Senator James A. Reed of Missouri who, in his recent wet speech in the Senate, declared that high school students were "guzzling" liquor.

It is this widespread disparity between gossip and facts that led Dr. Gifford Gordon of Australia to say: "As one who comes from the outside, and as one who has studied the prohibition question for a number of years, and has addressed over 100,000 young people in the senior schools and colleges of America, I have not the slightest hesitation in giving this kind of talk the direct lie. I call it the most contemptible piece of propaganda that has ever been hurled against any reform."

"It is high time that the good people of this great land rose in rebellion against this despicable practice of the opposition who, for years past, have been persistently defaming the young manhood and womanhood of this Republic in order to make out a case against prohibition."

"Life-for-a-Pint" Law

Revoked in Michigan

LANSING, Mich. (P)—Michigan on April 2 revoked its famous "life for a pint" law. Fred W. Green, Governor, signed the "Watson House bill," eliminating 120 "minor" felonies from the list of crimes which draw the life penalty for fourth offenders.

The amendment became effective immediately. Under a graduated system of penalties the dry law offender convicted of a fourth offense now is subject to a term of from 7½ to 15 years. Governor Green said he would commute the life sentences of Mrs. Ella Mae Miller, Channie Tripp, Tony Papics, and others.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Fairmount Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$0.75; one month, 25c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 31, 1918.

WOMAN WINS CARNEGIE PRIZE FOR PEACE PAPER

Second Award Made to Male Student—Trips to Europe Gained

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Awards by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for the best papers on international co-operation by college students in the United States have been made to Miss Susanna Porter Edmondson, of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va., and John Arthur Reynolds, of the University of California, according to announcement just made by the Endowment.

Each award provides for a trip to Europe this summer, where the successful contestants will attend the British-American student conference at Oxford University. Following the conference, they will visit The Hague, Geneva and Paris, where they will study international organizations. Also, they will visit Versailles, Fontainebleau, and other points of interest.

25 Scholarships Awarded

Simultaneously, the Carnegie Corporation announced the award of 25 scholarships for European study in the fine arts. The awards carry stipends ranging from \$1200 to \$2000, and have been made each year since 1925 to increase the number of qualified college and university art teachers.

Ten of the appointments are new, the remaining 15 being given for the continuation of work already under way. Schools represented in the new awards are Harvard, Columbia and Princeton Universities, and Williams, Hunter, Oberlin, Bryn Mawr, Vassar, St. Helyoke and Radcliffe Colleges.

The competition conducted by the Carnegie Endowment was based upon papers written on a subject to be discussed at the Oxford conference: "Renunciation of war and the acceptance of peaceful change and arbitration" or "The limitation of naval armament."

Student Leader Chosen

The students will leave New York on July 3 with a group of other American students who are going to attend the conference. William B. Ballis, a senior at Leland Stanford University, who wrote an essay on "International Co-operation, Official and Unofficial," has been chosen as a student leader of the party. Prof. Clyde Bagleton of New York University, a graduate of Oxford University, will accompany the students and act as adviser on international relations.

EMIR OPENS FIRST SITTING OF ASSEMBLY

Abdullah Refers to Transjordan's Administrative Order—Opposition Active

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AMMAN, Transjordan—The Emir Abdullah in opening the first session of the Legislative Assembly when 16 elected and six appointed deputies were sworn in traced Transjordan's uninterrupted progress from the day he became Emir. Obeying the call "prompted solely by the people's loyalty to me and based on the people's own free will" the disunited districts he said had been joined together and administrative chaos reduced to order. The nation had been formed under a national flag with a constitutional government, he said, and reflected the organic law and the Assembly was enjoying powers to legislate in the future and to amend and repeal the existing laws found unsuitable as well as examine the annual budget.

The attainment of these privileges, declared the Emir, was a very real proof of the distance traveled along the path of progress. Antiquities had been protected, agriculture developed, numerous roads opened, posts and telegraphs improved, education advanced, the people's health safeguarded and public security satisfactorily maintained. Abdullah urged the acceptance of the Anglo-Transjordan agreement, although considered by some unduly restricted, he thought it well suited to the present state of the country's development.

FITZMAURICE TO TRY REFUELING ON ATLANTIC

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Col. James C. Fitzmaurice, co-pilot of the transatlantic airplane Bremen, has just announced a scheme for a new transatlantic airplane flight in which aerial refueling will be attempted. Colonel Fitzmaurice came here to act as technical adviser for a new airport which is to be built on Long Island. The arrangements for the transatlantic flight, he said, are not definitely completed, but he expects that it will be made between Potsdam, Germany, and New York.

Girl Who Lost Passport Waving to Liberty, Wins

PITTSBURGH (P)—James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, has instructed officials of the Department of Labor to admit to the United States an Irish immigrant girl who was reported to have lost her passport in saluting the Statue of Liberty upon her arrival at New York.

Secretary Davis ordered that the girl, Mary Collaghan, Queenstown, Ireland, be admitted temporarily without a passport if department officials found the report authentic.

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SENATOR GLASS STICKS TO GUNS ON SPECULATION

Despite Added Support of Mitchell, Says New York Banker Should Resign

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Defense by Robert L. Owen, former United States Senator from Oklahoma, who had charge of the Federal Reserve Bill in the Senate, of the action of Charles E. Mitchell, president of the City Bank of New York, in coming to the rescue of the stock market, has stirred Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, to further protest. Mr. Owen had declared that the National City Bank was well within its rights in rediscounting paper for stock speculative purposes.

Senator Glass had also been annoyed by the defense of Mr. Mitchell made by Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York. Langbourne M. Williams, banker of Richmond, Va., brother of John Skelton Williams, who was former Comptroller of the Treasury, and others from Virginia who had ranged themselves on the Mitchell side.

NEW MINISTERS NAMED BY URUGUAY'S COUNCIL

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (By U. P.)—The National Administrative Council has announced the following appointments to the Cabinet: Minister of Finance, Javier Mendivil; Minister of Public Instruction, Santin Rosti; Minister of Public Works, Victor Benavides (reappointed); Minister of Industry, Edmundo Castillo.

The National Administrative Council of Uruguay is a body of nine men, three of whom are elected every two years, and who share the executive functions with the President. Of the Cabinet of seven men, the President appoints three and the Council four.

HALIFAX WOULD BUILD AIRPORT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HALIFAX, N. S.—The City Council, by unanimous resolution has decided to seek from the Legislature, permission to borrow \$150,000 with which to commence preliminary preparations for the erection of an airport in this city. The Postmaster General, Peter J. Veniot has, stated publicly, on several occasions, that unless airports are provided in the Maritimes, the air mail services, inaugurated during the past summer, will be discontinued.

Australians Study Brown Coal Field as Source of Oil

Victoria Government Pushes Research on Use of Rich Deposits as Motor Fuel

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Extensive research is being conducted by the Victorian State Electricity Commission into the possibilities of the rich Gippsland brown coal deposits for the production of oil fuel. As there is still much to be done in this investigation the Government has held over for 12 months various applications for private leases to open mines.

Recent investigations by private organizations and by the Mines Department have shown that one of the richest deposits in the State is at Gellondale, in the Gippsland district. Many test borings have been made and they have shown the occurrence of brown coal over a very wide area.

In many places the thickness of the coal seam exceeds 500 feet, and the depth of the overburden averages little more than 30 feet. The moisture content is fairly high but this is not considered a disadvantage when the coal is used for the production of oil fuel and by-products.

The coal is said to be more mature than that at the electricity commission's big mines at Yallourn, and it would therefore possess a higher calorific value. The depth of the seam, with the relative lightness of the overburden, would, it is considered, make possible the production of brown coal in this field far more cheaply than at most of the European fields.

Conditions, therefore, should be particularly favorable to the use of the coal for making motor fuel, and for the production of many valuable by-products such as fertilizers. It is claimed that such fuel could be produced at a price far below that paid for imported motor oils.

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POINCARÉ BACKS BILL TO CONTROL PRESS CRITICISM

Stout Opposition Expected
to Attack on Liberty of
French Papers

PARIS—Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, Louis Barthou, Minister of Justice, and André Tardieu, Minister of Commerce, have put their names to a measure which the Government purposes laying before the Chamber of Deputies when it reassembles to suppress defamatory statements in newspapers.

Hitherto the columns of the press have been wide open to unrestricted comment, and this freedom of expression has been one of the features of the French newspapers of which the editors have been proudest. It has been a jealously guarded privilege, and the Government's proposal has raised profound misgivings.

There are, however, certain supporters of the Government, who feel this liberty has been often misused and has degenerated into license unbecoming the best newspaper standards. Vituperation, which reaches the point of blackmail, it is held, is something which deserves checking. Article 45 of the law of 1881 is to be revised in the sense that action for libel can be taken civilly before being taken criminally.

The press law exists. What is projected is simply to render its terms more rigorous, so that justice can be more quickly and more effectively applied.

Inciting troops to rebel against the state or the publishing of documents which might injure the state are types of newspaper offenses against which the Government has hitherto acted promptly, but otherwise writers generally have been left alone. This calling a spade a spade may have shocked foreigners accustomed to the milder press criticism indulged in by other countries, but those defending the system claim that such outspoken views are often extremely salutary.

What is apprehended is that the measure, placed in wrong hands, may result in an unwarranted curbing of this oftentimes helpful expression of opinion. It does serve as a check to malodorous schemes if it is known that the moment these are discovered they will be subject to ruthless exposure and denunciation in at least some section of the press.

The Government aims at making the French law as nearly as possible like that of England, but the change is in essence such a departure from the general French thesis of press liberty that doubts have been expressed of the Government carrying through the measure.

Minnesotan "Gag" Issue
Goes to Supreme Court

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Clean journalism versus freedom of the press has precipitated discussion in Minnesota, which has attracted national notice. The controversy reached a climax when the State Legislature lined up with advocates of a clean press and refused to repeal Minnesota's newspaper "gag" law, so-called by its opponents.

The law was enacted several years ago to suppress publication of newspapers and magazines notorious for alleged malicious, scandalous or defamatory character of their reading matter. Legislative decision that the "gag" law is a good thing for this state, for the present, at least, has been followed by an appeal to the Minnesota Supreme Court from decision of a district court, which further restrained publication of a weekly that had been suppressed.

"The mightiest weapon that could be placed in the hands of a tyrannous and corrupt government is the power to suppress the expression of public opinion," it is set forth in a 377-page brief filed with the Supreme Court. The brief contends that the law is in violation of the constitution of Minnesota and of the United States in that it abridges the right of free speech, the right of trial by jury, the right of a citizen to pursue his profession and the right freely to criticize the Government.

Secretary Hyde Urges Passage of McNary Farm Bill

Tells Agriculture Committee It Will Meet Immediate Needs to Bring Relief

WASHINGTON (AP)—Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture told the Senate Agricultural Committee on April 3 that the immediate need for assisting agriculture is to pass the McNary bill at the special session.

He proposed a broad relief program including governmental assistance in marketing, revision of tariff on agricultural products and development of inland waterways. This, he said, would require a period of years and could not all be carried out in the special session.

Asked by Chairman McNary if the bill he introduced last fall which did not contain the controverted McNary-Haugen equalization fee provision would meet the immediate requirements, Mr. Hyde replied that passage of a bill similar in intent to this measure appeared to be the clear mandate of the country.

A strong federal board, he said, was necessary, with authority to lend money to stabilize prices and to take up seasonal surpluses and feed them on the market slowly to maintain a more constant price level.

The secretary was questioned closely by George W. Norris (R.) Senator from Nebraska, as to what he would suggest to take the place of the equalization fee as a means of defraying possible losses in the handling of crop surpluses. Mr. Hyde replied that sufficient authority should be given the federal board to work out all of the multitude of problems involved in the farmers' troubles.

STATE TO STUDY LAWS AFFECTING CHILDREN

Frank G. Allen, Governor of Massachusetts, has signed a bill to authorize a special commission to make an investigation of the state's laws relating to dependent, delinquent and neglected children. The bill was filed by the Massachusetts Civic League and accords with a recommendation made by Governor Allen in his inaugural message.

The commission to be appointed will be directed to study such subjects as the care of unfortunate children, provision for better placing of adopted children, requiring proper support of children by parents, and improving court procedure in cases involving the interests of children.

COLUMBIA RIVER GETS AID OF ASSOCIATION

PORTLAND, Ore.—Organization of the Columbia Valley Association, whose purpose it is to develop the Columbia River, especially for the operation of barge lines, has just been completed here.

Communities bordering on the Columbia River and its tributaries have been asked to support the association in its aims for development of an open river from Astoria to a point near the headwaters of the Columbia in British Columbia.

WOMEN VOTERS' HEAD LEADS BERLIN PARTY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Miss Belle Sherwin, of Cleveland, O., president of the

Tropical Flavor in This Shady Nook



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National League of Women Voters will head the delegation of 24 women who will comprise the United States' delegation to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, in Berlin June 17 to 22.

The National League of Women Voters is the only organization in the United States affiliated with the International body. Miss Sherwin was head of the delegation in 1923 for the Paris meeting. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, one of the founders is also expected to attend.

Coeducation Held 'National Calamity'

British Schoolmasters Oppose Women Teachers for Boys' Classes

LONDON—Feminizing of boys in the mixed departments of British elementary schools constitutes "nothing short of a national calamity" according to a resolution passed unanimously by the National Association of Schoolmasters at its concluding conference at Leicester.

The association declared that the appointment of a head mistress meant ultimately a wholly feminine staff and resolved "fully to sustain any member who, on advice of the instruction executive, refused to serve under a head mistress consequent upon the reorganization of the elementary school."

Another resolution was passed urging that it is not in the best interests of education that women teachers should be employed at boys' schools, or that women students should be trained in schools for boys. These resolutions followed a debate in which it was argued that the smallness of remuneration offered to teachers was responsible for the fact that men best fitted for this vocation adopted other occupations.

The association, which passed these resolutions, is one formed after the war, when some thousands of masters broke away from the National Union of Teachers on the issue of equal pay for men and women.

Golden Fleece Plant, Not Pelt, Botanists Believe

Specimen of Unique Fern Seen in Great World Collection at Los Angeles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES—That the Golden Fleece of Greek mythology was a plant, not a sheepskin, is the opinion of prominent botanists. A specimen from the Old World tropics, now on view at the exhibition of plants from all countries recently opened here by the California Botanic Garden, tells the story of the Golden Fleece in less romantic form than that of the ancient Greeks.

It is stated that because this plant did not grow in Europe, and was therefore extremely rare to the ancients, it immediately assumed great value in their eyes. A splendid example of it is displayed in the garden herbarium. The basal parts of this giant fern are covered with a dense mass of golden brown shining wool-like hairs which is said to have given rise to the myth of the Golden Fleece.

Perhaps the rarest specimen of fern known to botanists is in the garden collection. Growing submerged in

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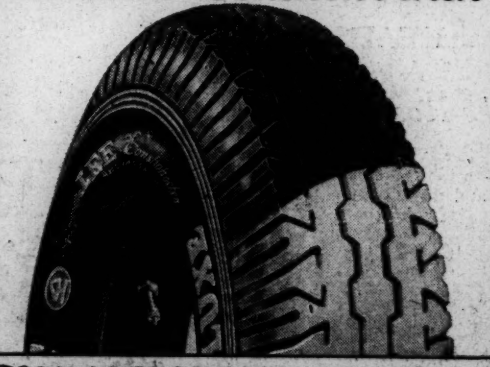
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ONTARIO'S RURAL EDUCATION PLAN TO BE IMPROVED

Premier Explains Need of
Reorganization of the
Provincial System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont.—At Tuesday's meeting of the Ontario Educational Association, the Premier of the Province, G. Howard Ferguson, delivered a strong address on the subject of the necessity of some improvement in the rural educational system of Ontario. He declared that he intended "to stay on the job" long enough to carry out these improvements.

He warned them that unless they could make up their minds about his township school boards scheme and either accept it or offer some satisfactory substitute, he would "go ahead with his own" and take the consequences.

The Premier took pains to explain in detail the need of some reorganization of the educational system so that Ontario might more nearly approach the ideal of school opportunities and facilities for the rural sections equal to those in the urban communities. And he frankly declared that, while there had been considerable criticism of the township school board's plan, there had been few constructive suggestions.

"We want your suggestions, but we find it hard to get them," he said. "I would suggest that the Ontario Educational Association should appoint a small committee of interested members who would sit in with officials of the Department of Education and discuss the whole question."

In his presidential address before this section, G. R. McWhirter urged that more attention be given by schools and the Department of Education to the training of boys and girls in dressmaking and cooking rather than professional subjects.

"For the past 40 years," said T. H. Smith, of Stratford at the meeting of the supervising and training department, "teachers have been trying to make the elementary school boy know something when they should have been trying to make him be something. Education is a spirit, not a substance, and the national mind must be got to see that. It is a preparation for life, not merely for a livelihood; for living, not for a living. Its aim is to make men and women, not hands. However, all teachers must keep in mind that virtue is not a gift freely imparted, but a prize to be won by long and unrelenting toil."

Late yesterday afternoon a general business meeting of the association was held, which was marked by the fact that while there are said to be some 4000 educationists in attendance at the convention, the attendance at the business meeting ranged at intervals from 30 to 100 members.

The president, F. C. Asbury, of Sarnia, in his opening address expressed his desire of seeing arithmetic as an obligatory subject of the first year, followed by algebra and geometry in the second year.

W. J. Loughheed gave a paper on "The late Professor J. T. Crawford," J. T. Jenkins, in speaking on "The Equations of the Straight Line," showed new methods of dealing with certain propositions in analytical geometry. R. W. Anglin, high school inspector, gave some valuable suggestions in his paper on "Teaching Methods in Mathematics as Found in Our Schools."

BRUNO WALTER QUITS BERLIN OPERA POST

BERLIN—The report that Bruno Walter, the famous German conductor, has resigned his post as head of the Municipal Opera in Berlin is much regretted here. Herr Walter, however, will continue to give concerts here. He resigned because his plans for the improvement of opera in Berlin met with too much opposition.

One of his conditions, it is said, was that the ensemble of the Berlin opera should be more stable, but this is impossible in view of the demands the United States is making on prominent opera singers.

SPANISH AVIATORS REACH MONTEVIDEO

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (By U. P.)—The Spanish aviators, Capt. Francisco Iglesias and Capt. Ignacio Jimenez, arrived at Montevideo at 4:44 p. m. April 2 after an 11-hour flight from Rio de Janeiro in the plane "Jesus del Gran Poder" in which they made a non-stop flight from Seville, Spain, to Brazil.

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Thompson Forces Retain Hold on Power in Chicago

Mayor's "America First" Campaign Wins 9 of 11 Aldermanic Positions

CHICAGO (AP)—The forces of William H. Thompson, Mayor, won 9 out of the 11 aldermanic positions decided by voters April 2 and thereby retained a firm grip on the city council for the next two years.

The victory in the Feb. 26 election, coupled with that of April 2, gives the Mayor and supporters on his "America first" platform 26 out of the 50 votes in the city council, two more than are required to pass appropriation ordinances.

The vote was light and the election was one of the most mild-mannered in years. The only violence reported to police was the slugging of Policeman William Hanke, investigator for the State's Attorney's office, who tried to disperse a crowd of loiterers near a polling place.

RISE IN CANADIAN GAS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VICTORIA, B. C.—Increased gasoline prices in Pacific Coast states, following the cessation of a price war between oil companies, was reflected in a sharp price rise in British Columbia. Gasoline in Victoria and Vancouver rose in price from 23 to 30 cents and corresponding increases were registered in other places.

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STATE DRY LAW REPEAL VOTED IN WISCONSIN

Wets, in Referendum, Move
for Legalization of 2.75
Per Cent Beer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Wisconsin voters have instructed the legislature to repeal the State dry laws and to legalize 2.75 per cent beer in a referendum, which however, shows less anti-prohibition sentiment in the "Badger State" than there was three years ago when the citizens voted two to one to memorialize Congress to modify the Volstead Act.

This is indicated by incomplete returns from an election in which, despite a vigorous campaign throughout the State, the anti-prohibitionists failed to roll up the huge tidal wave against the dry laws they had looked for.

Under the slogan, "Smash prohibition state by state," the wets made a determined attack on prohibition in the pre-election campaign. By advertising and by means of an array of speakers, they tried the voters that if they would vote to repeal these laws, thus putting Wisconsin once more in the wet column, this would be a big victory against national prohibition.

Competent political observers estimated on the face of Wednesday morning's returns that this year's majority for repeal of the dry laws is about 125,000, against a majority of 172,000 three years ago. Complete returns from Milwaukee show a five to one majority for repeal, compared with three to one three years ago.

The effect of the wet lead of the big city, however, was reversed as related returns trickled in from the rural hinterland, indicating that the wet onslaught had little effect on the countryside. It appeared that at least five counties which voted wet three years ago switched to the dry column this spring.

The Wisconsin Legislature is now in session and the next step of the wets is to present a bill for the repeal of the state dry laws. Passage of such a bill would abolish the state prohibition enforcement organization and leave enforcement entirely up to federal officials. Such a bill, it is expected, would pass the Legislature because of a preponderance of wet

sentiment in both Assembly and Senate. Whether Walter J. Kohler, Governor (R.), would sign such a bill has not been indicated.

Day leaders had anticipated defeat because the prevailing sentiment in the State has for years been wet. They directed their efforts largely to prevent an enlargement of the wet vote in order to checkmate the effort of wet leaders to make it appear that sentiment in the nation is growing against prohibition. In this the dry leaders were successful.

Two Inquiries Into Bankruptcy in New York

Credit Men's Investigation to
Be in Addition to Gov-
ernment's Action

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK — Two extensive inquiries into bankruptcy practices in this country, which are expected to show the changes necessary in the law so as to place bankruptcy administration on a sound basis, will be undertaken simultaneously, according to announcement just made here.

Following a survey of 5000 local bankruptcy cases and several in other parts of the country, Charles H. Tuttle, United States attorney, will conduct an inquiry before the federal judge, Thomas D. Thatcher. The inquiry will continue for about a month, George J. Minter, assistant federal attorney in charge of the criminal prosecution staff, said.

Simultaneously, a committee of credit executives and attorneys, appointed by the National Association of Credit Men, will conduct a study of bankruptcy procedure and make recommendations looking toward improvements in bankruptcy administration. Stephen I. Miller, executive manager of the association, said.

"The committee will make a thorough study of the National Bankruptcy Act and its administration from the points of view of the creditor, debtor and the lawyer," Mr. Miller said.

Members of the committee are Richard T. Baden of Baltimore, chairman; H. P. Reader of New York; John E. Norvell of Philadelphia; Ernest L. Kilcup of Providence; R. I. Curtis R. Burnett of Newark; N. J.; L. I. McQueen of Pittsburgh; and Sylvan Hayes Lauchheimer of Baltimore.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT CONCLUDING SESSION

QUEBEC (P)—Henry G. Carroll, vice-chairman of the Quebec Liquor Commission and former Dominion Cabinet Minister, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor to succeed the late Sir Lomer Gouin.

The appointment cleared the way for the prorogation of the Legislature and royal assent to numerous important measures passed during the last few days of the session.

INDIAN GETS PILOT'S LICENSE
LONDON — P. M. Kabali, an Indian student who is granted a full British air pilot's "B" license for passenger carrying, is said to be the first Hindu to obtain that distinction. He has been taught to fly on a Cirrus Moth plane by Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, and has been sent to London to gain experience in operating passenger air liners by the Eastern Airways, who are starting a network of air lines in India.

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BAR SCANS PLEA OF INDUSTRY FOR 'MORE FREEDOM'

Plans Changes in Anti-
Trust Laws to Help "Little
Fellow" Meet Competition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK — Preliminary steps in a program to redraft the Nation's anti-trust statutes will be considered by the American Bar Association this fall, according to Rush C. Butler, of Chicago, chairman of the association's commerce committee.

The bar association is expected to take the lead in a concerted movement for the drafting of tentative laws to bring about new freedom of "self-government" in industry.

"The commerce committee, Mr. Butler said, is practically agreed upon the major aspects of the problem. If they are approved by the association this fall, efforts to have the legislation introduced in Congress will follow.

"One of the important changes we hope to effect is to obtain economic protection for the small groups in industry which the anti-trust laws were designed to protect," he declared. "Conditions have developed so that these laws operate to the detriment rather than the aid of the 'little fellow'."

Through large consolidations, the bigger manufacturers are able to control their prices. The little manufacturers, in the face of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, cannot get together and agree upon a reasonable price, which would put them on a competing basis.

"The anti-trust laws are worn out, destructive and uncertain. They have brought about economic difficulties when they were intended to be of assistance.

"What is needed is new standards and the establishment of definite and certain legal regulations which will eliminate the present uncertainty of court interpretation and extend the scope under which industry may regulate itself in both its own and the public interest."

"The clarification of governmental policy toward industry should include the permission of reasonable agreements upon prices," Mr. Butler continued. "Industries should also be allowed to make reasonable agreements as to limitation of output and the territories in which competition would be restricted within the range of economic advisability."

BOSTON COMPANY BUYS SHIPPING BOARD SHIPS

WASHINGTON (P)—The Shipping Board has authorized the sale of three cargo ships and announced that bids would be asked on five tankers and the Gulf West Mediterranean Line, consisting of eight cargo steamers.

Two of the ships were sold to the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, Boston, for \$117,000 and \$132,000. The third was purchased by the Flood Lines, Inc., of San Francisco for \$20,000 cash. The two ships bought by the Boston concern will be placed in the intercoastal trade.

PARAGUAYANS ATTACK EARLY MAP OF CHACO

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (By U. P.)—Montevideo newspapers have published by request of the Paraguayan government an attack on an early map of the Chaco region.

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BRITISH WOMEN URGED TO LEARN USE OF VOTE

Retiring President of Equal
Citizenship Society Gives
Advice to Members

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON — The granting of equal franchise to women has marked the consummation of one of the chief aims of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, but Miss Eleanor Rathbone, the retiring president, urged its members, at their annual conference held in London recently, to realize that the education of women to the use of their votes was of even greater importance.

Miss Rathbone said that there was still much to be done in the way of knocking down the remaining barriers of sex exclusiveness—such barriers as the law obliging a married woman to take her husband's nationality, or the regulation of many municipalities and other administrative bodies requiring a woman to resign on marriage. Women did not always fit well into the economic and administrative structure of society, for this structure had been made by men for themselves and it would have to be reconditioned so that women could fit in equally well.

Women's activities, Miss Rathbone continued, should not be limited to matters affecting themselves only. She instanced women of the past, like Florence Nightingale and Josephine Butler, who had broken through traditions because of an overmastering desire to relieve some hitherto neglected area of human suffering. She felt that women's new citizenship would result in a changed attitude on the part of society toward human happiness and a more scientific study of the reaction of political and economic machinery on the well-being of the people.

The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship took an important step when it decided to adopt a scheme for forming societies in small towns where no branches of the Union existed. These societies will combine some of the features of the women's institutes, which have done so much to interest village women in public and social affairs, with the

equalitarian policy of the National Union. But they will widen their interests in various ways so as to attract a large number of women who have not hitherto taken an active part as citizens in the life of the country.

Speaking of women candidates at the coming election, Mrs. Stocks, one of the delegates, said that the National Union would only support suitable feminist ones. A "Flying Squad" was being organized to stimulate the interest of women voters and to assist candidates with the loan of cars and the supply of suitable literature.

VANCOUVER-CALGARY
MAIL AIRWAY OUTLINED
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VANCOUVER, B. C. — Establishment of a mail airway between this city and Calgary by the Western Canada Airways, Ltd., is practically certain to follow a survey of a route through the Crown's West Pass and the southern part of the Province. If the flight in May establishes that regular service is feasible through the pass, steps will be taken to secure the air mail contract.

When the Vancouver-Calgary airway is established, only one obstacle remains to be overcome to perfect an air service between the Pacific coast and Ottawa—the establishment of a service across northern Ontario from Winnipeg east.

FIRST SOD TURNED FOR VANCOUVER EXHIBITION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VANCOUVER, B. C. — The starting of the new building program of the Vancouver Exhibition Association at Hastings Park has begun with the turning of the sod on the site of the first unit by Mayor W. H. Malkin. This large structure with equipment will cost \$100,000 and is the beginning of a plan of the directors which will ultimately in Vancouver having exhibited grounds and buildings second to none in Canada.

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Cherries in Bloom in Washington, Henlock Reports

(Continued from Page 1)

they are supplanted by canna, salvia, vincas, agerata and begonias. Between seasons, ornamental grasses and leaves keep the gardens beautiful. In Rock Creek Park, which is being kept in its natural state as near as possible, the few flowering trees which are set out in its rocky dells are indigenous, such as the tulip poplar, the crabtree, and the Japanese tree.

As many American cities do, the capital has a rose garden. In Potomac Park where they greet visitors approaching by train or automobile from the south, 3500 bushes bloom from the last of May until frost.

Washingtonians each year have an opportunity to replenish their private gardens from public gardens. When the rose bushes are trimmed in the spring, the cuttings are dumped at a certain hour at a specified spot named in the local newspapers. The many who come to get them are not all of small means, Mr. Henlock says, and chauffeurs with big cars often are waiting when the load of cuttings arrives.

After the bulb flowers have bloomed, the public has an opportunity to obtain these when there are enough to be divided. The odd method of distribution is adopted, Mr. Henlock explains, in order to give employees of his division time to do something besides answer requests for surplus plants.

Peach Blooms Cover
Delaware Landscape
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WILMINGTON, Del. — The peach trees in lower Delaware are now in blossom and masses of white and pink cover many hundreds of acres in the State. There is no prettier floral exhibition in this country than the orchards in early April. The country is ablaze with burning buds.

Forty years ago this State produced more than 75 per cent of the peaches marketed in this country, but since then orchardists have turned to apple culture, which is found to return larger earnings.

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COLLEGE MEN TO HAVE THEIR OWN VILLAGE

\$20,000,000 Settlement to Be
Built on Palisades

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK — A college diploma will be a necessary qualification for house-holders of a new \$20,000,000 "village" under construction on the Palisades of the Hudson River, it has just been disclosed here.

The development, known as Yorkville, is intended for college professors, teachers and other members of the "cultural" group who find difficulty in obtaining adequate housing facilities in and around New York. The first unit of 50 houses is expected to be completed within the next two months.

INDUSTRIES IN MARITIMES
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HALIFAX, N. S. — Seventy new industrial plants were established in the Maritime Provinces during the past year and 11 additions were made to existing plants, representing a total investment of \$6,500,000, according to information furnished by the industrial department of the Canadian National Railways.

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FIGHT TO TAKE CENSUS OUT OF POLITICS GROWS

United States Chamber of Commerce Seeks Aid of Other Trade Bodies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The United States Chamber of Commerce has entered the lists against the spoils system in conducting the 1930 census. A form letter has gone out to local chambers, trade associations, and business groups over the United States urging them to co-operate with local Congressmen in their district. Already wide responses and recommendations have been returned.

Some of these indicate that local political bosses resent interference in the selection of supervisors. Ordinarily the 500 or more supervisors are regarded as political plums to be distributed as patronage by the party in power.

The Chamber of Commerce has found itself almost automatically at the head and front of sentiment in the community which demands that the national census—like the post office and other federal tasks—should be taken out of politics and put on a business basis.

The chamber has just concluded a prolonged fight for a "census of distribution," and expects to see it incorporated in the law in the new session of Congress. It does not want to see its plans wrecked by the appointment of inefficient, political henchmen. Accordingly, by its own previous action, the chamber finds itself strongly committed to a business administration in the coming census.

In this challenge to vested political interests, observers see the inevitable result of the growth and importance of business making felt its demand for better public administration as a matter of sheer necessity. Tentative studies have convinced the national Chamber that the census of distribution will be of tremendous benefit to the whole business world.

Besides the desire to insure success of the "distribution census," another motive power affects many cities to take census enumeration out of political hands. Some feel that ordinary inefficient political supervisors fail to do justice to their populations. Towns that are proud of their growing numbers want every man and every woman counted. With ordinary political appointees a poor job was done in 1920, many such cities protest.

Greece Promoting Army Economies

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATHENS—The Sofoulis, War Minister, in presenting military bills to the Chamber, said that the most important among them was one respecting the new organization of the army, the chief object of which, he said, was economy.

Reduction of military service to 14 months along with a smaller skeleton organization relieves the military budget by 80,000,000 drachmas annually by thus freeing many productive hands and adding greatly to national production. It also provides, he said, better instruction for men and officers as well as new mobilization centers.

Thanks to such economy the Minister pointed out that the Government hopes to insure means to hasten provisioning of the army and construction of military buildings, placing the Greek forces in a better position for defensive purposes. Such an army, concluded Mr. Sofoulis, will be in conformity to Greece's financial capacity and pacific policy and capable of inspiring full confidence in national security.

MONTE CARLO READY FOR "EVENTUALITIES"

NICE, France (P)—Carabinieri at Monte Carlo have received extra cartridges in preparation for any

"eventualities" in connection with present popular unrest in Monaco. Another meeting of the principalities of 700 or more voters has been called for Sunday.

There are several factions in the citizenry of the principality. The strongest is the Monagasque Citizens' Party, which is willing to keep Prince Louis but wants a new Constitution. Other groups want French annexation or protection, or Italian annexation or protection, while another wants the League of Nations to settle the difficulties.

Curtis Asks New Ruling on Social Ranking of Sister

Stimson Asked to Reverse Decision of Kellogg on Vice-President's Hostess

WASHINGTON (P)—Vice-President Curtis has asked Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, to reverse the ruling of former Secretary Kellogg that his hostess, Mrs. Edward Everett Gann, a sister, should rank below the wives of ambassadors and in a statement Mr. Curtis declared that he is "not bound by Mr. Kellogg's conclusions and has protested to Mr. Stimson."

The new Secretary of State, in somewhat of a dilemma, has taken the Curtis protest under consideration. The Vice-President, however, is determined to undo what he considers a slight to his sister.

On March 19 the Vice-President notified the department that Mrs. Gann was his official hostess, and asked for her full recognition as such. The day before Mr. Kellogg left office, a week later, the Secretary replied that Mrs. Gann would take her position at official dinners in rank below the wives of the ambassadors and ministers, instead of at the head of the list, as is usually the place of the wife of the Vice-President.

Mr. Curtis said he had "notified Secretary of State Stimson of my dissatisfaction with the action of former Secretary Kellogg and have asked for a reversal of it." He said that Mr. Kellogg acted upon the question "without discussing the matter with him."

The Vice-President said he would not have discussed the question publicly had not the ruling of Mr. Kellogg been given to the press last week. When elected Vice-President, he announced officially that Mrs. Gann would be his hostess.

Honor System Laid Open to Criticism

SAN FRANCISCO—Results of a questionnaire submitted to 102 educational institutions throughout the United States reveal that of 102 institutions the honor system was used in 53. The effectiveness of the system was open to question, the answers revealed.

Student self-government was used in 99 universities and 96 had written constitutions. Campus political groups were organized in 30 institutions and 67 were unorganized politically.

Student disciplinary advice is sought in 54 schools on almost all occasions and occasionally in 34 institutions. Faculty control is absolute in 10 of the colleges.

Compulsory chapel was reported efficient by 31, doubtful by 18 and ineffective by 5. Student government in co-educational institutions was shared by women students in seven universities.

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Mrs. Hoover as Girl Scout



Van Dam, New York

"To the Massachusetts Scouts with much affection," wrote the President's wife across the photograph which she sent to state headquarters in Boston, and which will be framed and hung there for all Girl Scouts to see.

GOVERNOR RECEIVES ROYAL BELGIAN BAND

The Royal Belgian Band of 80 pieces, touring the United States under the patronage of King Albert of Belgium, was received by Frank G. Allen, Governor of Massachusetts, in the Hall of Flags of the State House shortly after their arrival in Boston.

A concert program ranging from Sousa to Stravinsky is planned for the evening at the Boston Garden.

After a reception at City Hall by Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor of Boston, the band paraded through the streets to the Parkman bandstand, where a presentation was made and music played.

HONEST ADVERTISING AIM OF ALBANY BILL

ALBANY, N. Y.—A bill designed to protect newspaper and magazine readers from misleading advertising statements has just been signed by the Governor, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The measure provides that any person or corporation, or agent or employee thereof, who makes any false statements for the promotion of their business, either in advertisements or to the publishers in explanation of such advertisements, with a view to concealing the fact that they are dealers, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Plan to Aid Rain by Great Canal in Australia

(Continued from Page 1)

feet. All that water, says Mr. Upton, is lost in brine or evaporation yearly. The amount of fresh water from the great artesian basin flowing into Lake Eyre is unknown. In ancient times the lakes were supposed to have been huge fresh water lakes, rivers, and swamps with a vastly increased rainfall compared with that of today. They were the home of the diprotodon, crocodile and turtle. Ferns grew with extraordinary luxuriance. The geology of the land is at present well known but the mineral contents are only a matter of surmise. Northern Lake Eyre is said to contain about 1000 square miles of brine. Lakes Alexandrina and Albert are huge useless fresh water reservoirs, gradually yet surely turning salt. The rest are, for the most part, dry and unutilized.

Nothing is known definitely of Northern Lake Eyre, which possesses an area of 2970 square miles. Mr. Upton says a bore near the north-west shore showed an excessive salt content. The bores to the north are even more rich in salt.

Great Lake Submerged
One area of about 1000 square miles of a lake is thought to be still submerged. A point on the southern

shore of Southern Lake Eyre (460 square miles) has been determined to be 39 feet below sea level, but the depth, as in the northern lake, is unknown. Lake Torrens, which comprises 2230 square miles, and is 111 feet below sea level, is generally supposed to dry up after the rain, but at one spot there is a large volume of water which has withstood the evaporation for the last 80 years.

Although Lake Gardiner (2000 square miles) receives annually a rainfall equal to a continuous supply of 500,000,000 gallons daily, that huge reservoir, in an area where sheep and land are daily in want of water, is practically unknown.

Mr. Upton believes no investigation has been made whether any of that water can be concentrated and saved. There is no definite knowledge concerning four other lakes of a total area of 2000 square miles. There is only a hazy idea of the connection between the inland lakes and the great artesian basin water supply.

Fed by Intakes
The general impression about the basin is that it is fed by the intakes from the east and northwest, but this has been questioned by men of international authority. Legislation is being increased to stop the indiscriminate sinking of bores and prevent their being allowed to run uncontrolled. Mr. Upton says there is no doubt that the flow from the bores is diminishing, and it is practically unknown whether the basin is really being fed with as much water as is being taken out of it yearly.

If anything of value, such as salts and coal, is found in the basin of Lakes Eyre and Torrens, Mr. Upton reminds the authorities that the question of economic transport will have to be considered. This will raise the question of the canal. Mr. Upton emphasizes that, owing to the present condition of State finances and the need for new industries, there is an urgent need for water conservation in the north on a scale far larger than has ever been attempted.

EMPLOYEE-OWNERS GET FIRST DIVIDEND

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Employee-owners of the Graybar Management Corporation have just received their first dividend, a cash quarterly payment at the rate of 6 per cent on the \$3,000,000 common stock.

The corporation was organized last year to purchase the Graybar Electric Company from the Western Electric Company. It is believed to be the largest enterprise in the United States owned solely by its employees and has a business of approximately \$75,000,000 a year.

SWEDEN TO FLY ATLANTIC BY OLD VIKING TRAIL

COPENHAGEN (P)—Capt. Albin Ahrenberg, noted Swedish pilot, who is now in Copenhagen, has announced further plans for his projected flight from Sweden to the United States, retracing by air the old Viking trail by way of Iceland and Greenland.

The captain hopes to take off in the latter part of May with two companions.

The aviators will use a Junker machine similar to the one used by Capt. James H. Doolittle and Baron von Huenefeld.

CITIES SHOWN BY INSTITUTE HOW TO GROW

Plans for Zoning and Industrial Development Provided by Massachusetts "Tech"

After two years of service in helping communities to get acquainted with themselves, the division of Municipal and Industrial Research at Massachusetts Institute of Technology has established itself as a going concern in the business of making municipal surveys.

These surveys, Prof. William A. Bassett, director of the division, explains, are designed to give cities a disinterested advisory service in finding out both their weaknesses and their possibilities, industrially and governmentally, so that they may improve themselves and attract new developments of beneficial kinds. Such surveys have been made of the metropolitan area of Providence, R. I., in Norwood, Mass., and Bangor, Me.

Besides this the division is continually furnishing information and advice on specific problems to civic leaders in a large number of cities. It prepares zoning ordinances for Meriden, Conn., has three surveys in progress, and has negotiations under way looking toward the making of studies in cities in many parts of the United States.

Professor Bassett emphasized that the service of the division is at the disposal of municipal officials, civic organizations and active citizens in communities in any part of the nation. Where surveys are made, usually in co-operation with Chambers of Commerce, the aim is that they shall be self-supporting, but the division is not in any sense a profit-making institution. Its staff of five experienced research men is expanded to many times that number in the course of such surveys as that in Providence, and besides having an advisory committee headed by Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president of the institute, it is able to draw upon any of the technology departments for information.

The Providence survey, primarily an industrial one, yielded an inventory of the city's manufactured products which showed not only the magnitude of present operations but led to the naming of 22 new industries, which Providence might profitably seek to add to its list. The report also pointed out a need for fuller use of the city's port facilities, for competition in railroad transportation and for co-ordination and modernization of the jewelry industry which is one of the city's largest.

The Norwood survey involved more prominently a study of the effectiveness of local government. Professor Bassett declares cities are just beginning to realize how inex-

tricably connected is the question of how public affairs are administered with the question of what kind of progress a city shall make as an industrial community and as a place to live in. In the work of the division no attempt is made to apply a single formula to all cities, but each is considered as an individual case.

City and Nation Check Up Liquor Trade in Boston

Diversion of Medical "Scripts" Uncovered, and Abuses Found Elsewhere

Campaigns to check up on the distribution of alcoholic liquor under prescriptions for medicinal purposes, and on the handling of wood alcohol, or denatured alcohol, for industrial purposes, are in progress in Boston and the Boston area.

Investigation of the prescription business is being made by agents of the Federal Prohibition Enforcement department and is said already to have disclosed and stopped several channels through which liquors were being illegally diverted into the bootleg trade.

Investigators for the department assert that some physicians authorized to prescribe liquor have sold whole books of "scripts" to liquor traffickers who obtained the alcohol, "stretched" it to many times the original quantity and sold it for beverage purposes. Some druggists, they charge, have been found to sell their government stock of prescription liquor to beverage patrons and then filled prescriptions with cheaper bootleg liquor.

A new form of "scripts" has been printed, valid only for a limited time, to aid in this check-up, and the department also has approximately 200 new agents, not known to permit available to participate in the investigations.

At the same time, Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, health commissioner of Boston, has announced that his department is making investigation to determine what firms have abused the privilege of distributing industrial alcohol under city permits. This information will be used in controlling the renewal of these licenses, he said.

BUYS EXPRESS HOLDINGS
NEW YORK (P)—Adams Express Company has purchased the holdings of the American Express Company in the American Railway Express Company, it was announced today.

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SPECIAL WEEKLY AND MONTHLY RATES

LEBANESE FIND DIFFICULTY IN EMIGRATING

Mandates Peoples, However, Become Prosperous and Attain High Positions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BEIRUT, Syria—The results of an inquiry conducted by the French Asia Comtee into the position of emigrants from Syria and the Lebanon who have gone to South America and Australia have now been published.

Inhabitants of countries under a mandate who wish to seek their fortunes abroad encounter today difficulties unknown to their parents, the investigators say. The different republics of South America have one after another forbidden them entry into their territories. The type of settler they want is the agriculturist and not the merchant. First Colombia and then Brazil passed a law to this effect.

This decision was not reached without much argument, for there is in Brazil an important Lebanese colony, the third in importance in the country, next in importance to the Portuguese colony, and which is very highly thought of. Yet this colony was built up on trade, the Lebanese traders later becoming owners of large factories, and employment providers.

Recently a ship carrying immigrants cast anchor in the waters of Colombia and immediately received an order from the Government of Bogota to take all the Syrians, Lebanese and Palestinians on board to the Republic of Panama.

In Australia there are about 15,000 Lebanese and Syrians. They are, on the whole, prosperous and comparatively better off than the Syrian and Lebanese settlers anywhere else. They are also the most peaceful, as may be seen by the fact that few of them have been brought before a court for crime. Their children rank first in the schools, furnishing proof of the intelligence of the Syrians and Lebanese.

Many of the immigrants, not content with making a fortune in the adopted country, have risen in the sphere. One of them, originally from Buchara, occupies in Queensland one of the highest magisterial posts. Another, from north Lebanon, has become a senator.

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<i>Olympic</i> <i>Belgenland</i> <i>Minnewaska</i> <i>Minnetonka</i>	<i>Baltic</i> <i>Albertic</i> <i>Lapland</i> <i>Pennland</i> <i>Arctic</i>	<i>Minnekahta</i> <i>Minneapolis</i>	Also excellent Second Class from \$147.50.
From \$215, according to ship, port and accommodations.	From \$145, according to ship, port and accommodations.	Devoted exclusively to Tourist Third Cabin. No class distinctions. Rates \$107.50 one way, \$193.50 round trip.	Sailings to all principal European ports.

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INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC SWELLS TOTAL RECEIPTS

Increase in Travel Stated to Bring Surplus Nearer to the Estimate

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CALCUTTA—Sir George Rainy, presenting the railway budget in the Assembly at Delhi, declared that in spite of the partial failure of the monsoon in the Punjab and United Provinces and the industrial disputes at Bombay and Jamshedpur, traffic had risen and that the surplus for 1927-28 would be only 2,400,000 rupees less than the 110,000,000 rupees estimated.
 The total receipts on all lines could be put at 1,050,075,000 rupees (£75,000,000) — 20,000,000 rupees (£1,500,000) more than last year—and the expenditure 950,000,000 rupees (£71,000,000) which is 36,666,000 rupees (£2,800,000) higher.
 On the whole the railway budget has been well received. Certainly the supporters of nationalization are at present entitled to claim that they have been justified. Despite strikes and a weak monsoon, the railways have again earned a handsome profit and done better than was expected. The outstanding hero of the year is the once despised third-class passenger, for he has definitely proved that it pays to be nice to him.
 The partial failure of the monsoon reduced the number of passengers carried between April and October by no less than 4,000,000, but such was the effect of the reduction made in long distance third-class fares last year that, despite this fall in the number of people traveling, the passenger miles traveled rose by 49,000,000, and had the year been normal, the initial loss of revenue caused by the reductions, it is declared, would have been completely covered.

ALBERTA INTRODUCES MOTOR REGULATIONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDMONTON, Alta.—To provide protection for the public, a compulsory insurance of all taxicabs and cars used in public livery has been instituted in Alberta. A provision of this new Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act provides that any owner of a livery failing to secure the proper amount of insurance as specified in the act will be subject to

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 In addition to the compulsory insurance, it is now obligatory for all auto drivers in the province to be licensed. No person under 15 years of age will be granted a driving license in this province.

British Finance Portuguese Line in South Africa

Opening Ceremony to Be Attended by the Governor-General and Other Notables

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LISBON—It has been officially announced that Bacellar Bebianno, Portuguese Minister of the Colonies, will visit Angola this spring and is leaving here in May. At Lobito he will join the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of South Africa and Princess Alice who will also attend the inauguration of the last branch of the Benguela railway, which will be realized on the arrival of the representative of the Portuguese Government.
 The Benguela railway covers an area 1385 kilometers. It has four bridges crossing the rivers Catumbela and Quanza, and the Lengue Valley, and terminates on the frontiers of Portuguese Angola and Belgian Congo. An extension of 400 kilometers has still to be constructed from there to Belgian Katanga. This branch will be ready in two years' time, and then the long-nurtured ambition of Portuguese colonists will be realized, by a railroad connection established between the western and eastern coasts of Portuguese Africa.
 The Bay of Lobito will therefore become the chief natural shipping port in central Africa, one of the wealthiest mining districts of the dark Continent. It is interesting to note that although most of the capital for financing the Benguela Railway is British, only three out of the 400 men employed on it are of British nationality.
 Since the establishment of the Portuguese Republic, 18 years ago, this is the first official visit made by a Minister of Colonies to Portuguese territory.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY CHAPEL NEARLY BUILT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—The New Memorial Chapel and Faculty of Arts Building of Glasgow University is nearing completion.
 When the first portion of the university was built, the west side of the west quadrangle was left unbuilt, the scheme terminating in two corner pavilions. The building project, delayed by the war, was resumed when peace was declared.

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BRITISH FAVOR CHANGE IN IRAK COURT SYSTEM

Equal Treatment Indicated for Iraqians and All Foreign Nationals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Important changes in the judicial system of Irak, equivalent to the disappearance of "capitulations" are indicated in a memorandum circulated by the British Government to members of the Council of the League of Nations, with a view to its early consideration by the Council as a necessary prerequisite of further action.
 The memorandum relates to the judicial agreement concluded by the British and Irak Governments in 1924 in pursuance of Article 9 of the Anglo-Irak Treaty of 1922, by which Irak undertook to make such provision as the British Government might think necessary for protecting the interests of foreigners. The 1924 agreement was approved by the Council of the League of Nations and the approval of the Council will therefore be required for any changes which may now be found desirable.
 The effect of the 1924 agreement is to place certain foreigners in a privileged position both in the case of civil and criminal proceedings.
 The "capitulations" however, does not include all persons who are not Irak subjects. For the purposes of privileged treatment in the courts, it does not include (for example) nationals of Czechoslovakia or Switzerland, Persia or Turkey, who are thus placed at a disadvantage as compared with nationals of (for example) Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.
 The distinction thus drawn is particularly resented by Irak's immediate neighbors, Turkey and Persia, whose nationals naturally make up a considerable portion of the foreign population. Moreover, the whole arrangement is disliked by the Irak themselves, who see in it an unwelcome reflection on the quality of their courts and judges.
 Accordingly, the British Government proposes that there should be no distinction either between various classes of foreigners or between foreigners and Irak, and that the judicial system shall be based on the theory of equal treatment for all.

Lancashire Cities Aid Recreation

Manchester and Salford Help 6000 to Play Football, Cricket and Hockey

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—In 21 years of activity, the Manchester and Salford Playing Fields Society, conducted largely by voluntary help, has acquired 115 acres for the youth of the two cities, enabling about 2000 players to take part in games on Saturday afternoons.
 With the space provided by the City Parks Committee, about 6000 people are provided with facilities for healthy recreation in football, cricket, and hockey. On only one of the seven fields in the hands of the Playing Fields Society is there any debt and the Society has received and spent about £30,000 in the course of 21 years without spending more than £75 per annum on administrative charges.
 Regular contributions from the public do not reach more than £120 per annum, but rentals of pitches bring in £1000 per annum. Owing to the necessity of making new roads and providing for fencing, there is an urgent need for funds and the position is said to be serious.

NORWAY PREPARES FOR BARCELONA SHOW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NORWAY—The Norwegian exhibit at the Barcelona exhibition, to be opened in May, will illustrate,

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among other things, the industry of fishing, salting, drying, sorting, exporting and finally serving kipfish (salt fish).
 Professor Revold, a noted Norwegian artist, will tell the story of how cellulose is produced in the form of two large pictures—3 by 2.5 meters—showing the processes from the forest to the factory. A glimpse of the sea in the background implies that the finished product is exported.

Spaniards Urged to Recapture Lost Trade in America

Nation Warned of Growing Preponderance of United States in South

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MADRID—While the Spanish business world is eagerly seeking for over-seas markets and the government staking its hopes on a great trade revival through the medium of the rapprochement with Spanish-speaking countries in America, who are expected to send thousands of their business men to visit the exhibitions at Barcelona and Seville, a different note is struck by a Mexican writer, Senor Pallares, whose declarations have been published in the Madrid press.
 According to this writer, Mr. Hoover's trip has revealed the enormous preponderance today of the United States and her commercial strength in Latin America. According to the figures shown on that occasion, the United States exports 40,000 miles of cable, a most powerful merchant navy, splendid aerial routes and will soon have at their disposal Pan-American routes, besides their present wonderful financial organizations.
 Conditions in Mexico are taken as representative of those in Latin America. In 1927 Mexico bought from Spain \$5,000,000 worth of goods and from the United States \$232,000,000. American imports into Mexico are increasing. Spain's are diminishing rapidly. Only 25 Spanish ships entered Mexican ports in 1927 as against 2874 under the American flag. As to Cuba and the Argentine, financial investments in these countries have increased 536 and 1000 per cent in the case of the United States, while the Spaniards have but little to invest outside their own country.
 The only consolation lies, according to Dr. Sol, in commenting on the pessimistic outlook, in the fact that there are ties of sympathy between Spain and the republics overseas which the United States has not succeeded in establishing.

SWEDEN AND POLAND LINKED BY TELEPHONE
STOCKHOLM—Long-distance telephone connection between Stockholm and Warsaw via Berlin was opened April 2 by Secretary Hennings of the Foreign Office in a conversation with M. Tabrowski of the Polish Foreign Office.
 Similar communications have just been established at Riga, and this week Crown Prince Gustavus Adolf of Sweden and King Alfonso of Spain are to hold the first telephonic conversation.

VAN LEAR BLACK PLANE DISABLED AT GENOA

GENOA, Italy (AP)—The passenger plane of Van Lear Black, Baltimore publisher, which left Rome for Paris, was smashed in a forced landing near here.
 Neither Mr. Black, his pilot, nor any of the six passengers in the plane was hurt.

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"Apartment House" of Antiquity Pictured For Oriental Society

Unearthing of 400-Room Dwelling Built by "Hittite Cousins" Near Bagdad About 1500 B. C. Had Running Water and Other "Modern" Conveniences

The apartment house hotel is not a characteristic contribution of the crowded modern age to the world's social history after all. Bible times had their prototype.
 True enough, the recent excavations at Nuzi near Bagdad, described at the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society at Harvard University by Dr. David G. Lyon, professor emeritus of Hebrew at Harvard, show a distinct architectural difference, in that instead of piling floor upon floor toward the sky, the ancient builders preferred to spread hundreds of connected rooms on the ground level.
 In connection with the later paper Dr. Martinovitch showed the attending Oriental scholars what he describes as the first graphic representation of the linguistic differences among the Turks.
 At the business meeting Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson of Columbia University was elected president for next year. The new vice-presidents are Prof. Albert T. Olmstead of the University of Illinois, Prof. Raymond P. Dougherty of Yale University and Prof. Emil G. H. Kraeling of New York City.

HOTELS TO SUPPLANT FAMOUS STUDIO AREA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A group of 15-story apartments and apartment hotels will displace the picturesque "walk-up studios" of Greenwich Village through development just launched here. Seventy-five parcels of land have been purchased for the development.
 The group of buildings will face on Abington Square, Sheridan Square and Jackson Square. This district at one time included New York's most fashionable residences. Many of the buildings which will be razed are more than a century old.
JOHNS HOPKINS GETS \$450,000 DONATION
BALTIMORE, Md.—Johns Hopkins University has just announced an anonymous gift of \$450,000 for the erection and maintenance of a building that perhaps the more well-to-do class occupied the vast dwelling, living as at the court of their chief who probably maintained his headquarters there in the form of a one-story place with its connected official suites.
 The work which uncovered the "apartment house" at Nuzi was begun two years ago and is being continued in the same neighborhood by Harvard University and the American School of Oriental Research at Bagdad. Dr. Lyon is of the opinion that the more well-to-do class occupied the vast dwelling, living as at the court of their chief who probably maintained his headquarters there in the form of a one-story place with its connected official suites.
 The description was illustrated with slides of trenches, architectural plans and some of the more important objects found.
 Among other papers presented at the first day's sessions were those by Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on the early Indian architecture of cities and city gates, and by Dr. N. N. Martinovitch of Columbia University on a new classification of Turkish peoples and dialects.

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school for the training of lawyers, but an institute for research—one in which would be gathered together leading scholars, who in association with lawyers, economists and students of social science, would engage in the study of the law—not simply as it is, but as it ought to be.

BOWS OF BIG LINER ROUNDED, NOT SHARP

Damage by Impact in Collision Kept Above Water Line

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Those who witnessed the recent launch of the new 20,000-ton passenger and mail steamer for the Orient Line's London-to-Australia service, noted with some surprise an important change in the shape of the bow of this, the fifth and last of the series of new ships for this company.
 Instead of the commoner form of sharp bow with what is technically known as a stem bar, the bow above waterline is rounded and built up entirely of plates. At the same time this inclines forward slightly over the below-water line, the whole device being an endeavor to get away from the unyielding knife edge of the ordinary steamer's bows.
 Experience has shown that the impact of such a bow is largely expended on the upper decks and bulwarks of a ship, thus preventing the damage spreading to below the water line. Various other devices have been introduced.
 One system is to build a ship with what is called a "soft nose." That is to say, instead of making the bow the hardest and strongest possible, it is made sufficiently strong for sea work and, on impact, would crumple up like a concertina to the first bulkhead by which time the force of the blow would be dissipated. The bulkhead would save the vessel and the other ship struck would not be nearly cut in two as has happened so often.

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 "Exclusive Retailers of Quality Meats Since 1888," wish to announce the locations of their Quality Meat Shops, where the Finest Quality Meats, Poultry, Butter, Eggs and Fish are sold at Lower Prices than the same quality merchandise can be purchased elsewhere.
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 Acquaint yourself with the "Service Plus" Features obtainable in the markets owned and operated by the ROTH-NATIONAL STORES COMPANY in the following cities and towns.

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Allentown	Bethlehem	Easton
South Bethlehem		Northampton

PHILADELPHIA SETS AMBITIOUS PLAN FOR ITSELF

Business Progress Committee to Engage in Energetic Campaign for 10 Years

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—A goal for business progress for Philadelphia and 11 nearby counties during the next decade has been set by the Philadelphia Business Progress Committee, through its chairman, Ernest T. Trigg. Mr. Trigg estimates that if the leaders in industry in this area will team up their energies, simplify production and effect much needed economies in operation, the output in 1940 should reach \$6,500,000,000.

"Briefly stated," Mr. Trigg reports, "the method of arriving at the estimates for 1940, is the projection of the normal rate of growth, plus the rate of acceleration experienced by certain other large cities which have undertaken a major program of research, advertising and personal civic salesmanship."

"By giving Philadelphia citizens an instrument through which they may focus their best efforts for sane, far-sighted development of the city's advantages, the Business Progress Committee believes it can render definite important services to the community."

"The committee's program for three years involves advertising, research and direct personal civic salesmanship in the interest of stimulating existing business activities and attracting desirable new industries."

The 11 counties near Philadelphia are grouped in the survey of the committee for the purpose of showing their influence on Philadelphia's prosperity. With the accelerated growth that is anticipated by 1940, these counties, the report states, will produce manufactured products valued at approximately \$3,000,000,000 as compared with \$1,504,800,000 in 1927. That indicates, the report goes on to say, for this section, with Philadelphia's prospective growth of \$3,500,000,000 in production, a total of \$6,500,000,000. Philadelphia's industrial production in 1927 was \$1,769,800,000.

"The four counties closest to Philadelphia—Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery—will produce well over \$1,000,000,000 worth of manufactured products by 1940, as against \$3,274,100,000 in 1927," the report continues. As manufacturing is stimulated and the number of well-paid wage earners and other manufacturing employees is increased, so also is the volume of retail buying and the number of retail employees.

"For every two industrial wage earners entering the city, experience

shows, at least one productive worker is added to the city's residents. Allowing for an average family of five for each industrial wage earner, and an average of four for the other group; applying those ratios to the 139,000 industrial wage earners which the accelerated pace of manufacturing may be expected to bring to the city by 1940; adding the normal increase in population—and we may reasonably expect a population of 3,311,291 for Philadelphia alone in 1940."

Bankers to Lend Chicago Millions for Its Pay Rolls

\$40,000,000 at 6 P. C. Goes to Enable City to Pay Its Way—Anticipates Taxes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—To tide this city over an emergency caused largely by a delay in the collection of taxes due to a revaluation of real estate, \$40,000,000 is to be loaned by bankers of New York and Chicago on tax anticipation warrants.

The banks stipulated, through their attorney, Henry Cutler, that this money, \$20,000,000 for the school board, and an equal amount for the city administration, must be spent only for pay rolls. Contractors and supply men are not to get a cent of it, a condition to which city officials agreed only after the bankers' syndicate stood firm in its demands. This loan will carry the city government up to Sept. 1, when it is hoped some taxes will start coming in.

Other conditions imposed by the bankers were that no more tax anticipation warrants would be sold between now and October, and that if more are then sold this same syndicate is to be given a 10-day option on the offering. Chicago banks are now said to be carrying \$100,000,000 in tax anticipation warrants from last year, which are due to be paid. Nine Chicago banks and three New York investment houses are in the new syndicate which takes the warrants at par on 6 per cent interest.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Anna L. Nuffer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dorris R. Nuffer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Christian Nuffer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Francis J. Taylor, Tampa, Fla.; Mrs. Priscilla G. Stacey, Madison, Ind.; Walter Chalker, Albany, N. Y.; William J. Doherty, Boston; Clement Murray, Boston; John A. Davis, Boston; Andrew Burnett, Boston; Edward Murray, Boston; Hector J. D. Smith, Boston; Marcus Benos, Boston; John W. Burgess, Boston; N. J. Davis, Boston; N. J. Barry, Boston; N. J. Connelly, Boston; William Salem, Boston; Harold E. Clark, Boston; John E. Cambria, Boston; Robert M. Batchelder, Boston; Victor Braine, Boston; Gordon Bayley, Boston; Mallory Browne, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Francis Wilson, Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. Grace A. Falch, Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. Edith S. Bondwell, Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. Ada S. McKelvie, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Samuel R. Johnson, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Mrs. Orlean McClellan, San Diego, Calif.

DAWES IN SANTO DOMINGO
SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic (AP)—President Horatio Vasquez received Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes and the commission which will undertake stabilization of the Dominican Republic's finances in a formal audience April 2.

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Of Modern Council Fire



Four Members of the Grand Council Fire of American Indians, an Organization With Headquarters in Chicago. Back Row—George C. Peake (Little Moose, a Chippewa), Babe Begay (Navaho), Vice-President of the Council. Front Row—Maimie Wiggins (O-m-me, a Chippewa) and Lucille Begay (Navaho).

To Chicago's Indian Councils Come Chippewa and Blackfoot

Known to World as Taxi Driver or Clerk, These Indians Who Work in Chicago Are of Many Tribes and Meet to Keep Alive Artistic Racial Tradition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Mohawk, and Blackfoot, during the week merely taxi drivers, mechanics, and clerks in big Chicago, on Sunday become Redskins again. Donning tribal



Scott H. Peters—Otherwise Bow, Chippewa Indian. President of Grand Council Fire of American Indians in Chicago.

costumes once every month they revive the picturesque ceremonials of the forest primeval within the walls of a downtown skyscraper. A "paleface" girl whom the Indians have named "Little Moonbeam," a city lass scarcely out of her teens, is chiefly responsible for this or-

ganization, the "Grand Council Fire of American Indians." Marion Gridley has enlisted a membership of about 100 from among the 200 Indians in Chicago, compiled a "Who's Who" of American Indians, and as its secretary has established a philanthropic service for stranded members of the race in the city.

Indians in various parts of the United States know her telephone number and she expects any sort of surprise to follow a ring of the phone. Thanks to funds raised by the Council Fire, she usually has means to answer calls for help.

Her interest in the Indians began when she was a little girl deep in storybooks. She read everything she could get about the first Americans. Then one day to her delight she met a real Indian who called at her mother's office on business. He invited her to come to an Indian gathering in the city.

Marion's mother granted her 14-year-old daughter's wish and took her. It was the beginning of a work

which now occupies all her time. She interested her mother and father in her redskin friends, and they in turn encouraged her in her efforts to help them. Then one day the Omahas, in appreciation of Marion's kindness, adopted her into their tribe. The Indian, who proposed her adoption, named her "Little Moonbeam," after his mother.

New Council Fire Started

Later the old Chicago Indian organization collapsed, but Marion and her parents stood ready to help establish a new one. They got it on its feet five years ago and it is still expanding. At first it wasn't so easy, Miss Gridley explained. Old tribal differences stood in the way of friendly co-operation. Also, the Indians mistrusted the whites. "They would sometimes come to meetings," she said, "and stand in the back of the room, unwilling to sit down." Time and the good offices of "Little Moonbeam" overcame their doubts and brought them together. White members are now welcomed and 15 tribes are represented.

A council fire meeting is a strange mixture of primitive and modern. Scott H. Peters, Chippewa, president of the group, opens it according to Robert's Rules of Order. As presiding officer he is Mr. Peters, the dry cleaner, rather than Bow, the Indian. There follows a treasurer's report by H. C. Powless, an Oneida, revealing another aspect of the council, "Loan to Indian, \$3. Railroad fare for a stranded Indian, \$12.50." And on through many similar items. The secretary rises to exhibit a handsome framed resolution to be sent to Vice-President Curtis, making him an honorary member of the council in recognition of his Indian ancestry.

Pueblo Melodies

Then the stage is cleared. A penetrating Indian cry from an adjoining room changes the key of the gathering. It is the beginning of a Pueblo ceremonial presented by Sun Road and White Road, two Chicago Indian boys.

During the week Sun Road is Gohn Luzero, a clerk in a department store. White Road, his brother, is wagon boy in a restaurant. But on Sunday both are artists. At this council fire meeting White Road steps in gracefully, beating a painted drum, singing a throaty Pueblo melody. His brother dances to his accompaniment. Now he is an eagle, dipping his wings; now he bends low like the setting sun. His dance is a rite of the Pueblos, the Eagle dance or prayer for rain. The boys learned it from their own people, far away in New Mexico.

Other dances follow by other Pueblos. Chief Silver Tongue sings. Then the tribes adjourn for another month.

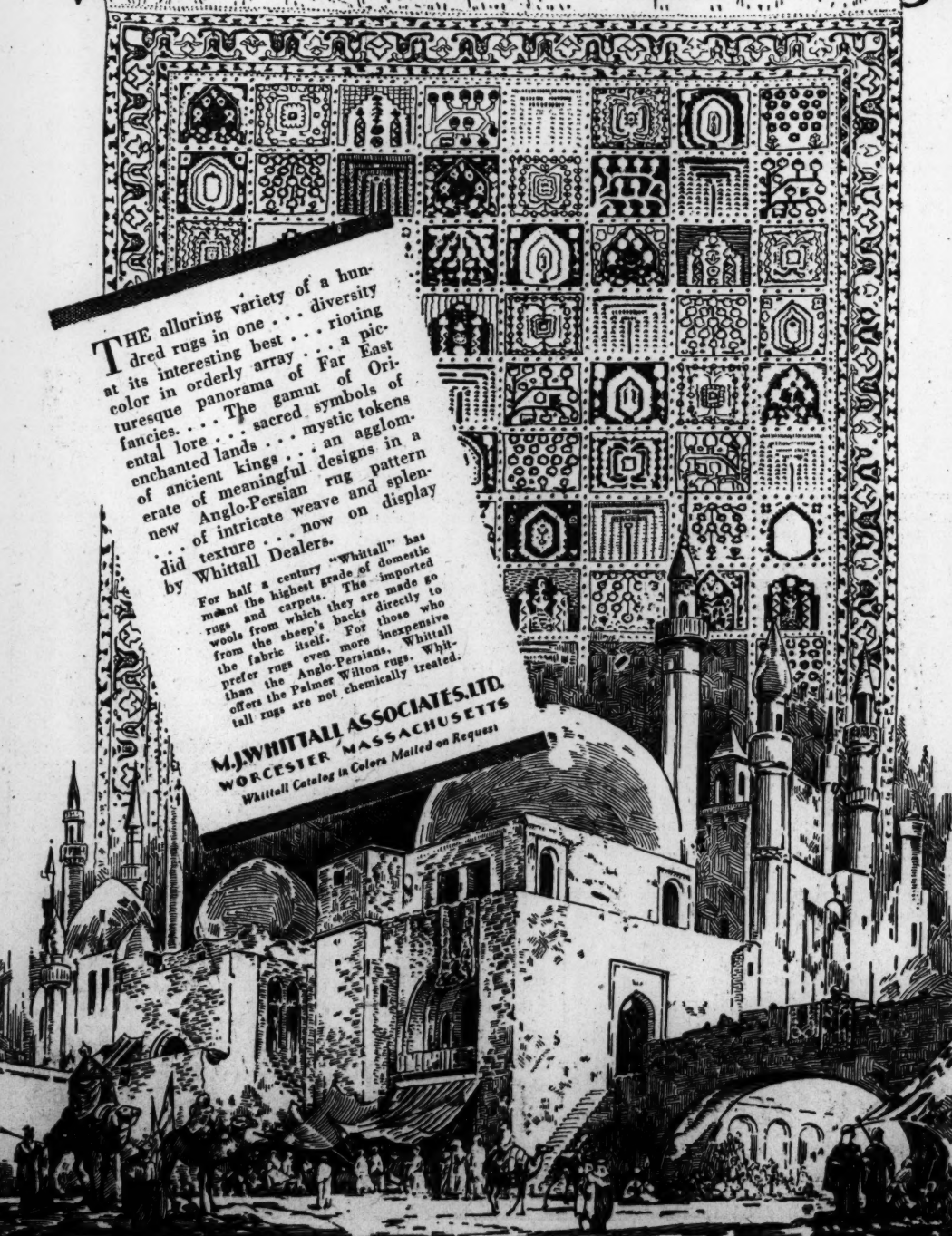
Except for the summer months, the programs are held the beginning of each month, fulfilling one purpose of the council fire, "to encourage the Indian in all artistic pursuits and maintain unbroken his Indian character."

PRINCE PREFERS AIR TRAVEL
CROYDON, Eng. (AP)—The Prince of Wales seems to prefer traveling by air if possible, even on comparatively short journeys. He arrived here by automobile, and immediately boarded an airplane and started for Bognor, Sussex, to visit his father.

THE KENNA MARKERS \$1.50 Sixty in all
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RAIL MANAGERS SAY 6-HOUR DAY IS IMPRACTICAL

Declare It Will Increase Costs Without Adding to Employed Forces

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—No more men would be employed by the railroads through adoption of the six-hour day which has been proposed as a means of relieving railroad unemployment, declared William G. Blerd, president and receiver of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. The plan advanced by two of the railroad brotherhoods would simply result, he said, in raising the wages of those already at work.

Analyzing the measure launched at a recent meeting in Boston, the first of a national campaign, Mr. Blerd viewed the projected six-hour railroad day as representing a proposed new and higher rate of pay. He said it would not constitute a shortened work day.

Costs Now Too High

The prosperity of the country would best be served, he held, by refraining from placing a large additional expense on the railroads, at a time when costs of production were already too high and required lowering to meet European competition. "The plan of a six-hour day is not practical from the standpoint of economy to the railroads," said the veteran railway executive, "and in turn is not practical for the American people."

"This proposed six-hour day for railroad employees is nothing but a scheme to increase the earnings of railroad employees which in turn can have no other meaning than to place an added tax upon the shipper and traveler."

Plan Called Uneconomic

Opposing the shorter day W. B. Storey, president of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, said: "The reason given for the plan of a six-hour day is that it will furnish more employment. That is absolutely uneconomic."

"I have no desire to limit my work

to six hours. I don't think any man has a desire to confine his work to six hours."

"Owing to the constitution of the railroad industry, a six-hour day would not actually result in giving more men employment in the train and engine service, with the exception of those engaged in switching, who constitute a limited number."

Jury Is Selected to Judge Designs of Ocean Beacon

Horatio Acosta, Uruguay; Eliel Saarinen, Finland; Raymond Hood, United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The International Jury of Award to pass upon the designs submitted in the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse architectural competition will consist of Horatio Acosta y Lara, of Uruguay; Eliel Saarinen, of Finland, and Raymond Hood, of the United States, who will meet in Madrid, Spain, on April 15. It is announced by the Pan-American Union.

Señor Acosta, the South American member of the jury, is the president of the Uruguayan Society of Architects, professor of architecture at the University of Montevideo, and a member of the Central University Council. Mr. Hood, of New York, is a member of the American Institute of Architects and the Architectural League of New York. Mr. Saarinen is vice-president of the International City Planning Conference and a member of many of the leading architectural associations of the world.

The members of the jury were selected by the more than 1900 architects of all nations who registered for the competition which is being conducted by the Pan-American Union pursuant to the terms of a resolution adopted at the fifth Pan-American conference. The lighthouse will be erected on the coast of the Dominican Republic, the scene of the first permanent settlement in America, and will commemorate the discovery of the New World by Columbus.

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When the newly expanded Pierce-Arrow organization undertook the creation of this new

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STATEMENT of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., for April 1, 1929, required by the Act of Congress of Aug. 24, 1912, of The Christian Science Monitor, published daily except Sunday, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Publisher, The Christian Science Publishing Society (unincorporated); Editor, The Editorial Board; Willis J. Abbot, Roland R. Harrison, Charles E. Heitman, Frank L. Perrin; Managing Editor, Roland R. Harrison; Manager, Charles E. Heitman; owners, Fred M. Lamson, William P. McKenzie, James E. Patton, Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, none.

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement, 130,362.

FRED M. LAMSON,
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Trustees

Above sworn statement of ACTUAL PAID circulation does not include returns, advertising copies, copies for office use and files, excess print, waste, spoils, or unaccounted-for papers.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

NEW RECORDS
IN SWIMMINGMedley 300-Yard Race Won
by Spence but Decision
Is Very Close One

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—One new world record, one new United States record, and a race so close that the timers and a large part of the onlookers thought that the winner was second, as well as a very brilliant performance in water polo, featured the opening day of the national swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, in the new club house pool of the New York Athletic Club Tuesday night.

The world record came in the 300-yard individual medley race, the last race of the day. This race involved the swimming of 100 yards breaststroke, 100 yards backstroke, and 100 yards free-style, in succession, and the judges decided that Walter Spence, the champion, formerly of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., but now a resident of Philadelphia, and competing unattached, won the race by one inch, over Walter Lauffer, of Lake Shore Athletic Club, Chicago. Spence had established the record in this race at 3m. 42.5s., and was timed in this race at 3m. 40s., though most of the timers thought they were timing Lauffer. Austin R. Clapp of Leland Stanford University, was third, about a yard behind while far in the rear were August Harms, of the New York Athletic Club, and Boyd N. Little, Jr., University of Iowa.

In the other race scheduled, Lauffer was the victor, taking the 100-yard freestyle in 31.4-s., by almost a yard. George H. Kojac, of Rutgers University and the Boys' Club of New York, was second, coming from behind in the last half of the final length of the pool, to nose out Spence at the finish by inches. John Howland Jr., 30 of Yale University, after setting the pace for the earlier part of the race, was fourth. These four were the qualifiers in the preliminary heats, run off in the afternoon. Lauffer, Spence and Howland having won their heats, while Kojac was a close second to Spence, with the best second-place time. The other competitors in the trial heats

STAR POLO TRIO
TO LOSE SMITHChampions Playing Their
Last Game of Season as a
Unit Win Easily

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The United States open championship team at indoor polo, the Brooklyn Riding & Driving Club trio, Carl Pilg, Gerard Smith, and Warren A. Sackman made their final appearance as a unit for this season Tuesday, when they defeated the trio of the Pennsylvania Military College, former intercollegiate champions, in a first round match in the Class A handicap championship at Squadron A Army.

The score was 14 to 10, and all except two of the goals were scored by the winners. The collegians had nine goals handicap, but lost one of these through a pair of fouls. Only in the final period did the Brooklyn team able to score a goal, after the champions were far ahead.

Gerard Smith will leave for Europe before the next game, and Harold Furson of the Class B team of the Brooklyn organization will replace him in the other games of the series. The final event of the program, the newly instituted intercollegiate championship, was started and a team calling itself Berkshire-New England, and including representatives of several New England schools, overcame a trio of Wenonah Military Academy with ease by a score of 12 to 10.

The losers did not get a goal, while George C. Sherman Jr., son of the former president of the Indoor Polo Association, and a pair of younger brothers of the Yale team, each scored repeatedly.

By the end of the first half in the Class A game the champions were leading 10 to 4. The four fouls went to lower the Pennsylvanians' handicap, and not until the score stood at 13 to 8 did the college trio, regarded as one of the best ever assembled, score a goal. The summaries:

CLASS A CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round
BROOKLYN, PENNSYLVANIA
Pos. R. & D. C. VANIA M. Nichols Jr. No. 1—Carl Pilg, W. N. Nichols Jr. No. 2—Gerard Smith, J. Sackman. Back—Warren A. Sackman, Daniel Jones. Score—Brooklyn Riding & Driving Club, 14; Pennsylvania Military College, 10. Goals—Smith 4, Sackman 4, Pilg 4 for Riding Club; Jones, Nichols, Nichols 2 against Pennsylvania Military College. Referee—Maj. J. W. Rafferty. Time—Four 7 1/2 min. periods.

100-Yard Freestyle Swim—Won by Walter Lauffer, Lake Shore A. C., Chicago, second, Austin R. Clapp, Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., third. Time—3m. 40s. Water Polo—First Round—Illinois A. C. Chicago, defeated Central Y. M. C. A., Philadelphia, third. Time—31 min.

HOLLAND-AMERICA MATCH
By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AMSTERDAM—An official ladies' match at tennis between Holland and the United States has been arranged for May 11 and 12, probably at The Hague. Miss Helen N. Cross, American player, will meet Miss Kea Bouman and one other Dutch player.

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STAR POLO TRIO
TO LOSE SMITHChampions Playing Their
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CLASS A CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round
BROOKLYN, PENNSYLVANIA
Pos. R. & D. C. VANIA M. Nichols Jr. No. 1—Carl Pilg, W. N. Nichols Jr. No. 2—Gerard Smith, J. Sackman. Back—Warren A. Sackman, Daniel Jones. Score—Brooklyn Riding & Driving Club, 14; Pennsylvania Military College, 10. Goals—Smith 4, Sackman 4, Pilg 4 for Riding Club; Jones, Nichols, Nichols 2 against Pennsylvania Military College. Referee—Maj. J. W. Rafferty. Time—Four 7 1/2 min. periods.

100-Yard Freestyle Swim—Won by Walter Lauffer, Lake Shore A. C., Chicago, second, Austin R. Clapp, Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., third. Time—3m. 40s. Water Polo—First Round—Illinois A. C. Chicago, defeated Central Y. M. C. A., Philadelphia, third. Time—31 min.

HOLLAND-AMERICA MATCH
By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AMSTERDAM—An official ladies' match at tennis between Holland and the United States has been arranged for May 11 and 12, probably at The Hague. Miss Helen N. Cross, American player, will meet Miss Kea Bouman and one other Dutch player.

GRACE'S

Transparent Velvet Coats and
Printed Chiffon Dresses
29.50—Dresses 16.50

Millinery, Baks, Balloons,
Crochet and Felt Combinations
Priced from 5.00 to 18.50
231 DELIVER AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Horne Home Services

Horne's will help you in many ways in getting your home ready for the Summer. Call County 3000—we will gladly give an estimate.

Among these services are the making of Awnings, Carpets, Furniture, Curtains, Mattresses, Slip-Covers and Window Shades; the repairing of Oriental Rugs; the refinishing of Furniture; Upholstering; Painting and Interior Decorating and Wall Paper hanging and cleaning.

Joseph Horne Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Smart Pittsburghers Choose Their
Face Powder

The Marcel Guerlain Way

The modern way of matching your face powder to your complexion is so simple—so satisfactory and economical. You just choose one of the 29 shades blended by M. Guerlain's expert complexions. Test it at the counter and purchase as much or as little as you wish.

Know that you pay only for the powder, not for elaborate boxing. Know that you may vary your shade at will and be sure of a constantly fresh supply. The price—25 grams for 50c.

MAIN FLOOR
KAUFMANN'S
FIFTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH

Makes New Record

ONLY FOUR MINOR
CHANGES IN A. B. C.One Newcomer in Singles and
Three in All-Events

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

Hub Recreation, Joliet, Ill., 3063

Klinger's Buicks, Watertown, Wis., 3041

Edelweiss, Chicago, 3030

Jolly Shoes, Cincinnati, 3019

Garden No. 2, Detroit, 3018

Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, 3015

Maynard Steel, Milwaukee, 3006

Mooney's Cafe, Milwaukee, 3001

Victorys, Robert Wm., 2996

City Dye Works, Fond du Lac, Wis., 2991

DOUBLES

Peter Butler and W. F. Klee, 1353

A. R. Kasal and J. P. Mitchell, 1326

C. H. Gasker and C. F. Herbert, 1320

Edward Carey and Charles O'Gorman, Saginaw, Mich., 1315

S. K. Watson and J. H. Southeim, 1308

Jules Lelling and G. E. Geiser, 1302

J. D. Riley and Harry Lemke, 1301

K. S. Davis, 1294

Dover, N. J., 1291

E. H. Hartke and W. S. Reppen, 1291

Ralph Pherson and George Gratz, 1289

CHICAGO

J. G. Davis, Chicago, 723

Edward Krens, Chicago, 723

Richard Rumm, Port Wayne, Ill., 723

Cass Gray, Detroit, 701

O. O. Olson, Danville, 701

William Brennan, Chicago, 701

John Heydelberg, St. Louis, 700

W. P. Secor, Denver, 697

H. G. Rowe, Detroit, 697

R. K. Willschlag, Chicago, 693

Otto Stein Jr., St. Louis, 1974

P. J. Maerske, Watertown, Wis., 1959

Peter Butler, Chicago, 1935

Anthony Buonomo, Rochester, N. Y., 1932

P. E. Hafeman, Milwaukee, 1931

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

STAR PLAYERS
IN SEMIFINALSAll of Seeded Girl Tennis
Players Win in the
Singles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—It was a good day for the seeded players in the girls' indoor lawn tennis singles championship tournament of the United States on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club today as they all came through to the semifinal round.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, the present champion and seeded No. 1 in the draw, easily defeated her sister Miss Joanna O. Palfrey, in straight sets, 6-0, 6-1. In the first set Joanna O. secured only 7 points in the six games played and 4 of them were in the fifth game which she forced to deuce twice. The only game she won in the match was the fourth in the second set in which she forced the champion to run all over the court with the result that the latter drove three returns out of the court and one into the net. The loser did not make a double-fault during the match. The match by points:

FIRST SET

S. H. Palfrey 4 4 4 6 4 25-6
J. O. Palfrey 0 0 2 0 4 1—7-0

SECOND SET

S. H. Palfrey 5 4 2 5 4 25-6
J. O. Palfrey 3 1 0 4 9 9 14-1

Miss Louise Packer of Winchester, who is seeded No. 3 in the draw, was forced to play three sets before she defeated a townsman, Miss Virginia Merrill, also of Winchester, 6-1, 3-6, 6-2. Of all the many times these two girls have played against each other, this was the first time that Miss Merrill had been able to win a set from the second set and showed some good tennis, taking it at 6-3. In the third set the score was 2-3, when Miss Merrill began to fall back into the playing and Miss Packer ran out the next four games for the match.

Miss Mianne Palfrey, who is seeded No. 2, had an easy time disposing of Miss Catherine Boyden in the third round, 6-0, 6-1.

Miss Katherine Winthrop of Boston, seeded No. 4, reached the semifinals by defeating Miss Elizabeth Harding of Chestnut Hill, 6-2, 6-3. This was a good match, with Miss Harding somewhat handicapped from having had to play a third-round match with Miss Patricia Emerson of Cambridge, which she won 6-0, 6-1.

One doubles match was played in the first round this morning, and it resulted in the Misses Sarah H. and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeating Miss Catherine Boyden and Miss Virginia Merrill, both of Winchester, in the singles and Miss Katherine Winthrop, a Boston junior, who has shown great improvement over the game she displayed in last year's tournament.

In Tuesday's singles, Miss Winthrop started off at a rapid pace, winning the first set at 6-0, but Miss Mary Cutter, another Winchester girl, forced her to play a deuce set to win at 9-7. Miss Merrill won from Miss Elizabeth Pope of Brookline, 6-2, 6-3, while Miss Boyden had no less of a battle to keep up with Miss Elizabeth Marston of Chestnut Hill. The score of this match was 6-3, 6-2.

Miss Garrison and Miss Winthrop, seeded No. 4 in the doubles, won a three-set battle from two sisters, Misses Barbara and Elizabeth Marston, 6-1, 4-6, 9-7. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

First Round

Miss Catherine Boyden, Winchester, defeated Miss Elizabeth Marston, Chestnut Hill, 6-2, 6-3.

Miss Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Miss Mary Cutter, Winchester, 6-0, 9-7.

Miss Virginia Merrill, Winchester, defeated Miss Elizabeth Pope, Brookline, 6-2, 6-3.

Miss Elizabeth Harding, Chestnut Hill, defeated Miss Patricia Emerson, Cambridge, 6-0, 6-1.

FOURTH ROUND

Miss Louise Packer, Winchester, defeated Miss Virginia Merrill, Winchester, 6-1, 3-6, 6-2.

Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, de-

Fresher by a Day

At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks. All Scott-Rowell milk is better, sweeter and

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Philadelphia
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DEWEES

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Light Weight Wool Sweaters \$2.95 SPECIAL

Pull-over sweaters in four different models—bright colors, stripes, round and V-necks... blue, green, purple, red, navy, buff, white, pink, maize... sizes 30 to 42... First Floor.

British Soccer Teams Will
Play in All Parts of the WorldTennis Showing Against French Stars Is Encouraging
—Women Swimming Stars Return From South Africa With Many New Records

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Directly after the Association football season ends in Great Britain in two or three weeks' time, soccer teams will radiate from these islands to parts of the world. The English Football Association is sending a strong representative side, containing five men with international "caps," on a tour of South Africa—three football association teams have done this before and returned home undefeated, winning between them every one of 82 games played. The Football Association of Wales is sending a combination on a tour of Canada, breaking fresh ground in many places. The Scottish League is to visit Switzerland, Chelsea, a prominent London club in the second division of the English league, has arranged to tour South America, visiting Argentina, Brazil and probably Chile, where no British team has ever touched before and Casuals, a leading amateur club, is now on its way to Madeira.

It may be recalled South America has been rather strongly favored by tourists in the past. Motherwell of the Scottish League went there last year. The Plymouth Argyle did so just after the war and Tottenham Hotspur way back in 1909.

The internationalization of soccer is one of the most striking features of the game. At Easter, for example, more than 30 amateur teams were busy on the Continent. Six played in Belgium, including the London Catholics and Dulwich Hamlet. Twenty of them favored France, including the renowned Corinthians. Two went to Germany and two to Holland. Why this general exodus? Partly because of free traveling and unbounded hospitality themselves. Attractive also because, as the Rev. Herbert Dunlop, M. P., who conducted a team to Germany this Easter, put it: "This (football) is a far better way of promoting international good feeling than the ordinary pacifist propaganda. You are getting into touch with the rank and file of the people. Sports are the best means in promoting international friendship, greater even than commerce."

Fresh from playing the part as Empire missionaries (as well, of course, as enjoying themselves thoroughly), a number of distinguished sportsmen returned to Britain this week, including C. C. Gregory, who won the British Empire Cup, who put English lawn tennis in the limelight again by winning the Australian singles championship. With him were H. W. Austin, the young Cambridge Blue whose brilliant skill

at present is not matched by his stamina, and J. G. Colling, the Scottish champion. Miss Edith Mayne, Miss Vera Tanner and Miss F. K. King, mermaids who have been working havoc among South African records in the course of a three months' tour of over 6000 miles, returned on the same boat as the cheer party was Miss Joyce Cooper, record-breaker-in-chief. She established new South African "bests" for 50, 100, 200, 420 and 500 yards, while Miss Mayne eclipsed the record for the half-mile and Miss King for the 200-yard breaststroke and 100-yard backstroke. Other wanderers who returned from abroad on the same vessel were the country cricketers, H. W. Bates of Warwickshire and P. A. Armstrong of Leicestershire, all of whom had been coaching in South Africa.

Since Gregory's great victory "down under" further evidence has been forthcoming that English lawn tennis is righting itself after a long fall from grace. This main lesson to observers was the annual intercity match here in which, although Paul defeated London 12-5, some of England's younger players put up a good show against the French stars. Nigel Sharpe, for example, defeated Christian Bousquet and R. De Buzet who stand fifth and sixth respectively in the French national ranking. John Olliff, former junior champion, beat Bousquet and N. H. Latchford, called upon to take the place of G. R. O. Crois-Rees, beat A. Gentien in great style. After all the singles and best-of-five London required three victories in the doubles to win the match. The task proved beyond the home players and Paris matches brought its total successes in this fixture to 10 against London's four.

Brilliant Easterly sunshine smiling upon ground none too soft to fall upon signaled the finish of the Rugby football season which, so far as the intercity tournament is concerned, ended Monday with England's fine win over France at Paris 16 points to 6. For this match the English selection continued their policy of experimenting with fresh talent and had the satisfaction not only of keeping England clear from the bottom place in the final standing, but also providing a useful nucleus for team-building next season. The French general public rolled along to the Colombes Stadium with great strength for the game, but when the voices came into play before and during the exciting contest it was apparent that more Britishers availed themselves of the excursion facilities than ever before.

Few of them were favors while joyriding through the French capital, but concentrated in one section of the stands and urged on their men by terse French admonition such as "vite, vite" in unmistakably British accent. Easter vacation marks the change over of the running clubs from cross-country to track work. Last act before the curtain fell on the former pastime was the intercounty cham-

EASTERN YACHTSMEN
IN SPRING MEETING

Welcome Two Veteran Commodores Into Membership

The Eastern Yacht Club welcomed into its ranks two veteran yachtsmen and adopted the same scanning rules governing the New York Yacht Club as the chief action at its regular spring meeting, held at the Harvard Club, Tuesday.

The two new members to be elected are Commodore Vincent Astor of the New York Yacht Club and Commodore Vernon F. West of the Portland Yacht Club, both of whom have spent many years in yachting circles. Capt. W. A. W. Stewart and former Commodore George Nichols, members of long standing in the Eastern organization, recommended Commodore Astor to membership, and both are members of the New York organization, which was founded as far back as 1844.

Commodore West has been commodore of the Portland Club for 20 years, and his success is seen in the fact that it has been operating for 60 years, one more than that of the Eastern Club. He will fly his blue pennant over a new 15-foot schooner this year.

A large entry list was reported by Chairman James C. Gray, to be represented in the Maine cruise this summer.

Scantling rules were altered last January by the Eastern Club, but they did not apply to the largest boats, and the changes, Tuesday, were required to straighten out the difficulties.

AWARDS GIVEN IN FIVE IOWA SPORTS

IOWA CITY, Ia.—Award of the varsity insignia to 36 athletes in four branches of winter sports was announced Tuesday by F. E. Belling, director of athletics at the University of Iowa.

The major "I" was won by 26 men, while the minor letter went to 13 athletes. Twelve basketball players, six swimmers, five gymnasts and three wrestlers received the major letter.

Gold track shoes, emblematic of the western Conference indoor track and field championship, went to 15 members of the Iowa team. The list of awards follows:

Basketball, Major L. F. L. Wilcox '29, V. L. David '30, R. H. Kinnam '30, P. F. ...

Tweed Ensembles
Smart and Individual
\$14.75 to \$69.75

LAUREL SHOPS
FOR THRIFTY STYLISTS

Madame Clare
CORSET SHOP

Corset Specialist
Ready to Wear and Custom Made
ALL TYPES ALL STYLES ALL PRICES

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You do save money using it

AND you save time and trouble, for good Cummings Coal is easier to fire, gives more heating comfort and is cheaper in a year's heating than less carefully selected grades. Fill up your bin now with

CUMMINGS COAL

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E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.
413 N. 13th Street
Philadelphia

BONWIT TELLER
STORE OF ORIGINATIONS
17th AND CHESTNUT PHILA.

16.50

"PUNCHED PERFORATIONS" IS A NEWER SHOE NOTE

particularly in the ever-smart opera with its slender graceful heel,—worn to best advantage with town costumes... of beige kidskin in the newest mustang shade with bronze-brown silk-kid trims

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COCHET, IN POOR FORM,
DEFEATED BY LANDRY

BIARRITZ, France (AP)—American hopes of capturing this year's Davis Cup matches were greatly bolstered when Henri Cochet, displaying the poorest form of recent years, was defeated by Pierre Landry, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2, in the final of the tournament here.

Landry, ranking No. 7 in France, never had taken a set from Cochet before. Cochet, before this match even, had experienced some difficulty in reaching the finals.

J. R. Lacoste has not touched a tennis racquet since last October and is apparently out of tennis for good. Various French experts and tennis officials have become concerned over the prospects for the year's cup team.

Fairyland
1814 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA
Hand Blocked,
Beautiful Linen Dresses,
with Bloomers
Size 7, 8 and 10. Very special at \$4.90
Regular \$8.50 Value
Mail orders filled.
Large Selection of New Dresses and
Accessories for the Junior Miss.

NEW SPRING MATS
FOR THE SMART, MISS
AND YOUTHFUL MATRON
La Paix
1118 CHESTNUT ST.
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FOXES for SPRING
in
Jure of the Better Grade

THEO. J. SIEFERT
1730 Chestnut St.
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CHIPPENDALE SHOPS
118 South 18th Street
ALSO WALNUT ST. AT 40TH
PHILADELPHIA

MADE with the finest of fresh, rich cream from our own great country creamery.

ABBOTT DAIRIES, INC.
Philadelphia and Seashore

ABBOTTMAID—PACKAGED ICE CREAM

The DeLuxe

Dressy Shoes for the Children

You'll save time and inconvenience coming to Dalsimer's first. You'll find everything you and the kiddies like—and remember, every pair is built on the Dalsimer Pedal-ic last—permitting the growing foot to function normally. Just one model shown.

Dalsimer
1204 to 1208 MARKET STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Children's and Misses' Cutout Strap Pumps
Patent colt or white calf—on Pe-don-ic combination last.
Sizes 2 to 8... \$2.25 to \$3.50
Sizes 8 1/2 to 12... \$4.00 to \$5.00

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Market and Filbert at Eighth Street, Philadelphia

All-Silk Riviera Rough Pongee

First Time at This Low Price! \$1.20 a yard

20 New Colors 33 inches in Width.

Heavy—rough—gloriously colored—the most popular sports silk of spring sells as a Trophy week feature at a low record breaking price! Every thread silk. Color fast. At this amazing low price these 6000 yards will go quickly. Come up to the Sixth Floor Fabric Shop early and choose from 20 fascinating colors!

Coral Pink French Beige Bermuda Imperial Blue Purple Aster Helvetia Green

Pink Natural Orchid White Ocean Green Navy Blue Neptune

Ember Glow Black Pilot Blue Mother Goose Goya Red Leghorn

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Light Weight Wool Sweaters \$2.95 SPECIAL

Pull-over sweaters in four different models—bright colors, stripes, round and V-necks... blue, green, purple, red, navy, buff, white, pink, maize... sizes 30 to 42... First Floor.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Mr. Wells in the Movies

The King Who Was a King, by H. G. Wells. London: Benn, 7s. 6d. net.

ONE of the few considerable "scientific" civilizations wholeheartedly, indeed as one of its most hopeful prophets and idealists, it is only natural that Mr. H. G. Wells should try his hand at a film scenario. And as one who has planned flights to the moon, invented wars in the air, and patented a time machine, it is natural also that he should attempt the spectacular while he is about it. He is inclined to boast that his vision of the potentialities of the film would have brought financial ruin to many a cinema corporation had he been on its board. He says:

"Behind the first cheap triumphs of the film today rises the possibility of a spectacle-music-drama, greater, more beautiful and intellectual, deeper and richer than any artistic form humanity has hitherto achieved."

But his present expectation is slight; the masterpieces of the new form are not likely to appear in our lifetime; and he does not regard his own contribution, which this volume contains, as anything but an interesting failure.

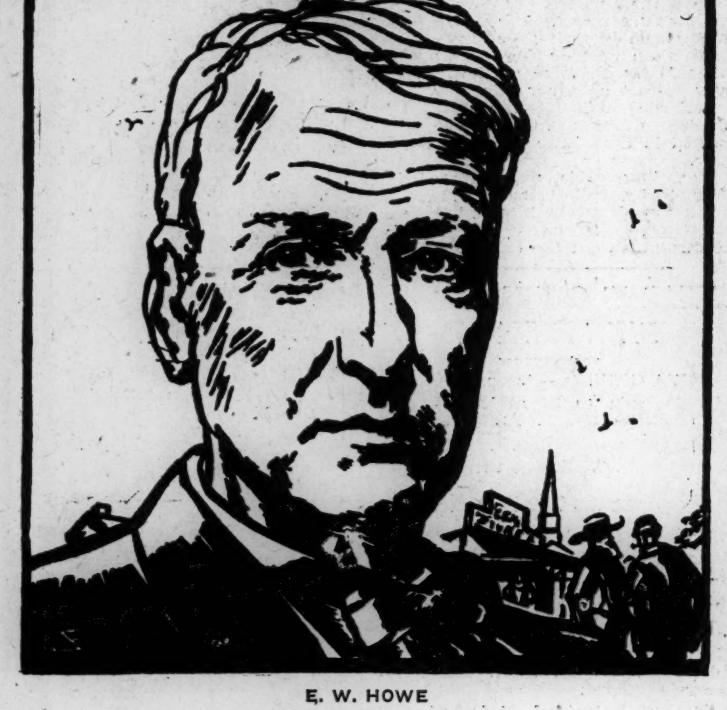
A failure it undoubtedly is, a depressing failure, but with its own instruction and significance. Here we have a man whose imagination is capable of seeing Hardy's "Dynasts" arise that was ever written, disappointing us with a tiresome piece of propagandist sentimentality. His basic idea is grandiose and well-meaning. In one sense it contains the stock well-known story of the obscure young man who by chance rises to wealth and authority. (While recommending us all to abandon our privileges and work up from the bottom, Mr. Wells rarely fails to provide his own heroes with a stroke of fortune.) But this is merely a side issue, though worth keeping in sight. His main desire here is to bring story, form and music together to "present the conditions and issues of the abolition of war"; his theme, the conflict between Man the Maker and Man the Destroyer.

The King of Clavery, an anachronistic monarchy in southern Europe, is assassinated, and the criminals are alleged to be the political tools of Agria, a neighboring state. The Balkan-like countries are pawns in the Anglo-American diplomatic game. There is every likelihood that this assassination will be worked up into a pretext for another World War, which nobody particularly wants.

But the heir to the Clavery throne was born in the United States and is working at the moment in an automobile factory. He accepts unwillingly his destiny, returns to the throne of his kind, and, traditionless, ranges himself against the political tools who are trying to force a war. He paves the way to peace, foils a coup d'etat, shoots the real instigator, because he sees no other way of saving millions of innocent lives—there is a prelude of a copy of the book to be made out of this episode—and finally makes the Great Powers agree to a pooling of the calomnie supplies.

Mr. Wells writes the scenario picture by picture, captivated by the immense detail which does not make easy reading and perhaps thereby prejudices one against the film before one can see it. But it would be a startling film and we doubt if it would get the same response in England or the United States. In Russia, where it would probably seem too "pink" and "bourgeois," it might be condemned as being innocuous.

One definite contribution to film technique Mr. Wells does offer and



E. W. HOWE

A Saga of the Prairies

Plain People, by E. W. Howe. New York: Dodd Mead, \$2.

WRITING his unadorned autobiography in the plain language of his own people, Mr. Howe has revived in the thoughts of those of the older school of journalism in the middle West memories of days in striking contrast to the present. Ed. Howe, as he is everywhere known, achieved more than sectional fame as editor and publisher of the Atchison Globe, which he established more than a half-century ago. As a boy in a small western town he learned the printing trade. He carries his reader back to the unpretentious newspaper office with its ancient lever press, its crude furniture, its lye bath for type forms, and its meager due bills on advertising merchants' notes. The week-end pay roll. All these recall vividly to many a newspaper man of the present somewhat similar experiences, none of which was actually as unhappy as it may be made to appear.

Mr. Howe's biography is a contemporary record of the development of a vast section of the United States lying west of the Mississippi. He himself carries the indelible stamp emblematic of the ruggedness of the country and its people. What those of our generation regard as hardships were endured by the people of post-Civil War days quite as a matter of course. It would be unfair to say there were no luxuries in those days, for there were. But some of them would not be so classed today.

It was from the small town printing office that there emerged, by a practical rather than a spectacular route, the collector of all the news, the courageous philosopher who has set down, in simple language, the colorful story of those whom he refers to as plain people. Appraised by so-called modernistic standards, they could thus be described. But familiarity with these commonplace happy conviction that they possessed at least in the pioneering days, sterling characters and indomitable courage. Kansas was a battlefield in which strife over the question of slavery was waged relentlessly for years. The champion of abolition, prominent among whom was Howe's father, displayed courage in times when they were in an almost hopeless minority.

The political history of Kansas during much of the last 50 years is a record of the ascendancy of momentarily popular "isms." Mr. Howe seems to have steered a fairly direct course in his editorship of the Globe. He is not one to be swayed easily by either friendly or adverse comment. His somewhat remarkable success could not have been achieved by one less sturdy and uncompromising.

The reader is carried along by the assurance that Mr. Howe, in writing his memoirs and recalling a hundred or more somewhat trivial happenings of a busy career, is enjoying the telling of it, without saying so, that he plainly told. Ed. Howe does not present himself as a model, either of conduct or of professional ethics. His code seems to have been one of his own. He writes to follow, rather than to bring success to those who follow him. But the reader who fails to discover that at least one cardinal precept has guided and shaped the picturesque writer's career has peered into the book in vain. Mr. Howe has told us, without saying so, that in all the busy years he has been honest with himself. Being that, he could but be honest with his fellowmen.

F. L. P.

Too Much Background

First Love, by E. M. Delaford. New York: Harper, \$2.50.

IMMEDIATELY after finishing this novel, the reviewer is tempted to set it down as unimportant, distinctly inferior to that engagingly human document, "The Way Things Are." The author evidently intended to paint the portrait of an old-fashioned girl against the vivid background of her impressionistic surroundings. And this would have accomplished, had she placed to keep the background in its place and to silhouette the prim little heroine against it. Instead of which it is all background, crimson and purple and blue, and the portrait, in pale pastel, is practically invisible.

One knows precisely the nature of the calamities destined to overtake a heroine as "efficiency" as Ellie Carey. Her father does not understand her, is continually irritated at her slow pace; her mother, who deserted the family when Ellie was a baby, has no finer sensibilities than to discuss the poor girl's unhappy love affairs in the presence of her maid and masseuse. Those who do appreciate Ellie—that is, her brother Lionel and her cousin Vicky Carey—are in the perpetual state of protecting her and justifying her actions or

The Lady in Chief

A Lost Commander: Florence Nightingale, by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran, \$2.

THE manner of presentation employed by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews in her biography of Florence Nightingale is explained midway of the book in a paragraph that should be read by all who are interested in the history of nursing. "History," says Mrs. Andrews, "does not happen as it looks in solid pages of printing. History does into written matter should be mainly story, questions, people live that way. It is incredible that writers should find material so aching with vividness and flatten it into solid pages. A solid page without quotations or broken paragraphs is a nightmare. For dread of such, one . . . takes liberties and invents surroundings and events, according to probabilities. One makes them look and speak, not as anyone told us they did, but as must be, to be true to history. It is true or not to fact, that is less important."

Holding this opinion of the manner in which biography should be written, trying to escape the vortex of dullness on the one hand and the rocks of insincerity on the other, Mrs. Andrews has endeavored by adding imaginary scenes, settings and conversations.

She has shown Florence Nightingale, a small child on the terrace at Embley, ready to go riding with Mamma, a little exquisite and habilitated, rashly sacrificing her pink and white perfection to the succor of a very forlorn, very witty cat. Her scene, not historic, not authenticated, was yet as much as must have occurred all along the young years of that child of Embley," says Mrs. Andrews with conscientious candor.

Again, a lover, John ("Was his name John?") asks Florence's hand and she refuses, choosing to serve humankind instead. The scene is a pretty one in the October woods at Lea Hurst, another of her father's estates, the conversation is invented. "Such words, not recorded anywhere, one is sure enough young Florence Nightingale spoke to the man she loved."

Still again, after Miss Nightingale's return from those two years in the Crimea, when she stole almost in disguise into an England on fire to do her homage, Mrs. Andrews describes a scene at home. "Things may have happened as follows," says Mrs. Andrews, and then she composes a picture, a misty August morning, the breakfast room at Lea Hurst, the smiling and adoring old butler, the fog tray piled with letters for the famous daughter of the house, a visitation from Sir James Clark to visit him in Scotland near Queen Victoria's Balmoral, a chance to make the Queen understand all about the condition of barracks and army hospitals, the collection of all the news, the courageous philosopher who has set down, in simple language, the colorful story of those whom he refers to as plain people. Appraised by so-called modernistic standards, they could thus be described. But familiarity with these commonplace happy conviction that they possessed at least in the pioneering days, sterling characters and indomitable courage. Kansas was a battlefield in which strife over the question of slavery was waged relentlessly for years. The champion of abolition, prominent among whom was Howe's father, displayed courage in times when they were in an almost hopeless minority.

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Tapping the Porcelain

Austin Dobson: Some Notes, edited by Alban Dobson. London: Oxford University Press, 12s. 6d. net.

IN A parody of his own manner, Austin Dobson hinted, not without irony, at the limitations of his peculiar art:

Whoever writes a Truth relate its throbbing thought in 'six' or 'eight'; Or felt his many bosom swell Beneath a French-made Villanelle; or at least indicated the reason why the polite murmurs of applause that he earned in his lifetime could little hope to be prolonged with any strength into posterity. Turning his pages we tap the porcelain and hear the brief, delicate ring. He would be no doubt content with those exquisite reverberations.

It was typical of his modesty, and of the professional critical-biographer's distrust of his own trade that he should request that his life of himself be written. As Sir Edmund Gosse points out in one of the essays that compose this miscellaneous volume, the biographer would have been up against the supreme difficulty of a very forlorn, very witty cat. Her scene, not historic, not authenticated, was yet as much as must have occurred all along the young years of that child of Embley," says Mrs. Andrews with conscientious candor.

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Witness for the Crown

Further Poems of Emily Dickinson, edited by Martha Dickinson Bianchi and Alfred R. Ferguson. Boston: Little, Brown, \$2.50.

THE little package of poems that Lavinia, Emily Dickinson's sister, hid away has at last taken on the publicity of print. Lavinia had thought them too personal, and much too intimate. Emily would have thought so too, the Emily who never read her poems to her family, nor so much as mentioned them; but there was another Emily who would have thought with her niece, Martha Dickinson Bianchi, that the time had come, the Emily who sought out Thomas W. Higginson to be her preceptor, and who murmured as she moved about the old house and garden in Amherst less than half a century ago, "My work, my work!" who wrote when she was still in her twenties what she never hinted later: "If I could make you

Recalling Old Friends

The Structure of the Novel, by Edwin Muir. (Hogarth Lectures, 30. 6.) New York: Harcourt, Brace, \$1.25.

M. MUIR'S little lecture has to compete with several recent books on the novel by writers of individual talent and outlook. He has constantly in thought the volumes by Percy Lubbock, E. M. Forster and John Galsworthy. Mr. Lubbock, it is not unfair to say, is handicapped by his extravagant loyalty to Henry James; Mr. Forster's, for all its wit and wisdom, a bit too unacademic and a bit too clever; Mr. Carruthers' theme was in a measure limited by the scope of the series to which he contributed his tightly packed essay.

Mr. Muir comes to his subject without these limitations. He takes issue with his predecessors on many points, though he insists that he is conducting an investigation, not a controversy. He has no prepossessions, as has Mr. Lubbock, for or against any particular form of the novel, but assumes that all the main forms are good and undertakes to discover the structural laws which underlie this form of art. He has little patience with those question-begging terms, "pattern" and "rhythm," which Henry James imposed upon criticism of the subject, "a vocabulary of hints and nods." Brushing them aside, he discovers three major forms: the novel of character, the dramatic novel and the chronicle. Each has its limitations, each its triumphs.

The character-novel is concerned primarily with spatial relationships, having a broad sweep in area while limited in its sense of time; the dramatic novel develops in time and space alike, though the emphasis is upon time. Below the level of these and, thinks Mr. Muir, ephemeral in its essence, is the period-novel. The type of the space-novel is "Vanity Fair," the time-novel, "War and Peace," the chronicle, "The Forsyte Saga."

Mr. Muir has helpful things to say on various side-issues. He notes, for example, the connection (not obvious to the casual reader) between the old picturesque form, where the hero wanders from place to place, and the form of some of Mr. Wells' novels, where the hero climbs through successive strata of society.

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The Christian Science Benevolent Association SANATORIUM 910 BOYLSTON

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

Thus Shakespeare's fancy roves—
 eager, critical, questioning—
 over the past bygone work,
 over the old and the delight
 merited derision, upon a mediodious
 phrase, a haunting image, a boyish
 absurdity, even, that was now re-
 called to him, in some immature
 poem or play; gathering scattered
 harmonies together, and attuning
 them to manhood's trained and sensi-
 ble ear: amending, amplifying,
 outlasting, perfecting always, and
 verifying all in the fires of his fresh
 ever glowing fancy. Thus tri-
 umphantly, the new day of newly
 married couple, and for the world's
 ever-ending delight, the master
 poet placed together his triple
 comedy of Athenian forests, elves,
 courtiers, and clowns. P. A.

Fashions and Dressmaking

Composing the Ensembles

By HELENE VOLKA

GAY and charming are the new spring and summer ensembles, which differ from those of last year in a variety of ways; nevertheless, as a mode, the ensemble remains the outstanding theme in wardrobe building. The popularity of prints has not lessened but rather increased, because of an avalanche of famous artists who have contributed designs both arresting and inspiring. Such prints invest the most practical clothes with something quite apart from style interest, and that is the satisfaction of coming into possession of a really noteworthy expression of artistic design. With the introduction of the work of Josef Urban, Poiret, Henriette Reiss, Raul Dufy, Charles Martin, Ilonka Karaz, and others of high standing, a simple all-day ensemble thus may become an art acquisition.

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trast which employs a printed silk with a novel woolen coating or suiting. Colors themselves may express bold and unwonted shades in this relation; they may also introduce a subtle artistry not heretofore associated with the practical necessities of all-day wear, whether designed for college, business or social requirements.

Moreover, this dictum of fresh and frequently vigorous contrast in color and design brings out conspicuously the relating of two unlike plain materials, or divers weights, such as a substantial checked tweed with a blouse of silk or jersey printed in exactly the same design. Where the companionate prints appear, they uphold the use of two textures and weights, such as chiffon and cotton crepe, georgette and flat crepe, silk plissé with cotton plissé, silk shantung with wool shantung, silk jersey and wool jersey.

So ingeniously are these contrasts, or combinations, evolved that the simplest ensemble may be invested with a smartness quite apart from the printed-and-plain formula, everywhere indorsed. And this applies, also, to such inexpensive materials as a fine cotton crepe, which may be made into a frock that is worn with a wool crepe coat or jacket, the printed linen-finish cotton coating being in exactly the same print as a batiste or organdie.

Organizing the Ensemble

It is clear at the outset of that very agreeable experience known as organizing a well-ordered spring wardrobe, that the utmost individuality in selection is thus made possible. One glance at the overflowing counters and aisle tables of one's favorite shop reveals a fact made more and more apparent each season—notably, that investigations on the season's offerings should be carefully undertaken prior to selection. Especially valuable is this mode of precautionary buying in view of the growing importance of the scaling of the size of designs; the use of modish or staple colors in relation thereto; and also, the growing tendency of fabric manufacturers to confine certain of their designs to one or two stores, or the adoption of the zoning plan for their allotments to shops. Acquaintance with prevalent ideas of the relative importance of flared, pleated, or uneven silhouettes is also an essential factor in buying fabrics of printed or woven design.

Outstanding Designs

With so much evidence in favor of the continued use of prints in relation to plain fabrics, the type of print adopted for an ensemble designed for frequent wear is a matter of no small importance.

This year's styling moves in three directions. There are clever arrangements of dots and spots, large and small; tiny checks, small plaids, and stripings of varying degrees of smartness; and this group aroused so keen an interest at the recent French openings that they must be regarded as highly influential in building ensembles of especial chic. The small conventional floral motif, always appealing if color charm prevails in its composition, has been accorded for several seasons lavish care in its development, but this year takes unto itself fresh honors. In the handling of the color-contrast print one of the most attractive is a tiny orange daisy, or buttercup, with clear yellow-green leaves, on a brown ground. A plain brown coat lined in soft orange creates the completing effect desired with a printed frock of this description.

Again, an eggshell daisy with a light red center is given a ground of bright navy. The plain navy coat shows pipings and belt of red. Great appreciation of canary-yellow, brown and chartruese in relation, brings this trio forward as a definite early success in silk, silk and wool, and plain and novel jersey combinations. A brown covert ensemble is given a soft-line blouse of canary flat crepe or rayon, or a flattering tone known to the elect as orange-juice. The cord ensemble adopts this season a



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Left—This Formal Costume is in Rose-Beige Georgette. The Flounce on the Jacket Corresponds With the Tiered Skirt. This Dainty Creation, Imported by Henri Bendel, is Topped by a Beige Hat of Baku With a Twisted Drapery About the Crown, Composed of Almond-Green, Lemon-Yellow, Fuchsia and Wood-Violet Chiffon, in Aesthetic Contrast With the Costume Tone. Right—In This Ensemble the Striped Material is Derived From Indian Ceremonial Robes and is Named "Savage Stripes." The Plain Coat is of Crêpe Anole.

blouse of washable white satin, thus disposing of its long-time severity and joining the list of soft-line tailleur materials in high standing. Last year's enthusiastic indorsement of red and blue, or red, white and blue, is this year supplemented by chartreuse, white and sapphire; lettuce, canary and navy; and numerous contrasts with beige and navy. Where plain and print relations are established, much additional contrasting by way of piping or binding is noted. Another development of the season is the use of three or four tones of one shade with a strongly contrasted added color.

Interest in black and white on the part of leading couturiers invests it with style authority. Black and the off-whites, black and eggshell, or the palest rose and black combined with the new and vaporous cloud-blue, are at the top of the mode of exclusiveness. At the same time, black in vigorous contrast with orange, citron, canary, chartreuse, flame-red, jade, or pink-orchid, offer convincing proof of the somewhat startling versatility of the current ensemble regime.

The Jacket Vogue

One of the changes noted, one destined to a wide adoption, is the shortening of the ensemble coat to various jacket lengths. Of these, the popularity of the youthful hip-length, or finger-tip line cannot be questioned, following upon its widespread adoption at southern resorts. Outstanding is the success of the model which is buttoned at the left side so that it creates a tight hip-line; but the best designers have made it possible to wear this line also opened, so that a straight-back effect is maintained.

When the jacket is worn closed, a discernible fullness should appear above the hip-band, which is, nevertheless, not of blouse delineation. Rather, does it express the ease-of-line so essential to the success of this mode; and this note, in every case, is the determining style note of the blouse worn, whether of over-blouse or tuck-in persuasion.

To this generation the tuck-in line is new, but its smartness is dependent upon a care in adjustment and correct proportion in the matter of waist length in relation to height, so that the majority of American girls will appear to greater advantage with the jacket worn rather than removed. A soft neckline and self-fabric tie complete the blouses seen in the best shops designed for

wear with the raised waist-line tailleur; and, in summing up the characteristics of the broken lines of this mode, it is well to realize that it is essentially one designed for youthful proportions.

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are ensembles of one's own workmanship. It is wise to face the effort squarely by setting a high standard in point of construction as well as finish, inasmuch as satisfactory results cannot otherwise be obtained. Much fruitless effort may be avoided by a search for coat or jacket



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Undies for All Occasions

SPRING lingerie has all the nerve and gaiety of frocks. The newest models flaunt splashy little print designs in colors as fresh and vivid as spring itself, and the styles are delightfully frivolous. In spite of all this newness, however, this season brings no changes which might be labeled "extreme novelties," and so eliminated by the woman of good taste. Whatever is new in material or design is a contribution either to the artistic or practical aspect of feminine intimate garments, and sometimes to both.

Printed undies show a decided trend toward fullness rather than scantiness. The chemises, which are the most popular model in printed lingerie, are made with a vest top attached by a fitted abdominal band. They have a flaring bottom and generally two rows of ruffles. The shorts are not as brief as they formerly were, and the sets are much prettier and more flowerlike now, with added material and dainty rosebud trimmings on both the bandeau and the shorts.

Prints Subdued by Plain Goods

In pajama suits and nightgowns, shown by the restrained way prints are used. To most women, garments made of striking modernistic prints do not appeal except for lounging. For actual wear, women prefer their silken things delicately colored and restful looking. The new pajama suits are, therefore, not as bizarre as those displayed during the winter, and although vivid prints are used, they are tempered by the judicious combination of plain materials. As the example of the new print in one of the newest models from France. The top of the pajama suit was startling—bright yellow and pink wild roses appeared on a deep blue background—but the pajamas themselves were fashioned of plain blue crêpe-de-chine, matching the blue of the top. The print material was repeated again in the bands hemstitched at the bottom of each leg.

Nightgowns and negligees are treated in the same way, by the combination, that is, of plain material with print; while the three-piece pajama suits are often composed of jacket and trousers in one plain material, the dash of color being supplied by the three-quarter length coat of print goods.

Glove-Silk

This spring, glove-silk underwear, also, has appeared in a more attractive guise than ever before. The practicality of this lingerie is well known and now it may be had in models which are artistic enough to please women who require beneath their fluttering chiffons and laces, daintily frilly undergarments. The glove-fitting one-piece styles remain, of course, the favorites of the sports-woman, the business girl and of anyone, in fact, who has to think first of all about the practicality of clothes. While selecting her spring and summer lingerie, the woman of average means will find it particularly easy this season to buy exactly what she wants for each occasion. Between

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each type of undergarment there are definite lines of demarcation, and the sharpest division lies in that between sports and dress underwear.

The younger girl evinces a preference for the one-piece glove-silk suit combining the brassiere top with the bloomer bottom. This model is also made of crêpe-de-chine, trimmed with fine lace and tiny rosebuds, for the party frock of crisp taffeta. Other varieties of the one-piece lingerie for the young girl in a V to the shorts or attached in curving lines. Both of these styles have the flat contour so desired, and, additionally, reveal the entire absence of elastic, for even the knicker bottoms have cuffs. Another thing observed about these combinations is that they are showing the new type of shoulder strap, which is a tiny, hand-rolled seam, one-fourth as wide as the strap of other seasons. These were formerly seen only in fine handmade French lingerie. The built-up shoulder strap in certain models is attached to a knicker and peiticoat bottom so no other lingerie is necessary. These are evidently made to appeal to the younger set for tennis and sports dresses with their U-shaped backs.

All these undies are definitely practical, but at the other extreme, lingerie for dress occasions is primarily aesthetic. It is flowerlike in its loveliness, for the delicate colors such as Nile-green, peach, coral and rosebud pink are enhanced by quantities of filmy lace. Several materials are combined in sets of chemises, slips and nightgowns and in many combinations the two favorite materials, satin and georgette, appear together and also crêpe-de-chine and georgette.

The sets which appeal most to women, according to a buyer of a smart apparel shop, are those which are profusely trimmed with cobwebby lace. Bandeaux, also, are seen which appear to be nothing but frivolous wisps of net and rosebuds, but which are safe from uselessness by their inner reinforcements. From

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each leading manufacturer models come in every conceivable style, among which are the straight type of bandeau, the cup-form brassiere, and the uplift bandeau, the last of which achieves a lifted effect by the inner pockets of net. Other brassieres are made to model the upper part of the figure into the lifted bust and, nipped-in waist of the Princess mode. The materials of which these brassieres are fashioned range from net, satin and crêpe-de-chine, down through the less dainty materials to the really heavy ones.

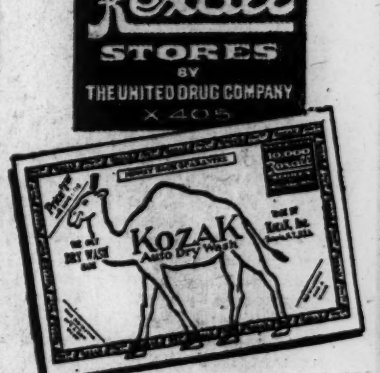
All lingerie sets simulate the simple, athletic underwear in that they follow the contours of the figure. In spite of the elaboration of lace and the new flaring skirt of pantes and chemises, the hip-line is snug-fitting and absolute flatness is achieved by relegating the fullness of the garment to the sides. A French set of white georgette and satin illustrates how a model may be intricate without being bulky. The yoke across the front of the pantie is made of white satin, perfectly flat. The flared, scalloped tiers of georgette are set in below the yoke on either side.

Novelties

Other novelties in spring lingerie are the various slips with U and V-shaped backs. These, no doubt, will fare into prominence for everyday wear this summer since sports and evening dresses will display both necks.

A new development also is the fastening of foundation garments of the soft type which appear nothing more than tailored crêpe-de-chine lingerie. The restraining features are effectually concealed. Some of these garments combine a brassiere with a bloomer or pantie, and a light girdle. Others, fashioned like the athletic, one-piece suit, have light boning across the diaphragm.

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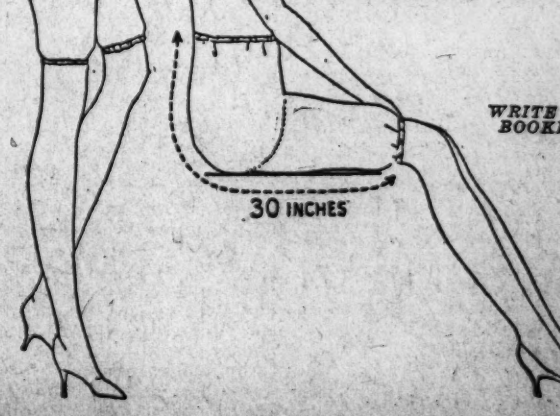
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Postum

Fashions and Dressmaking

New Modes and Revivals of Old Ones

By ELEN FOSTER

AFTER seeing 40-odd collections of models for the coming spring and summer, displayed by 40-odd of the leading Paris couturiers, the writer feels in a position to confirm her former statement in regard to the influence of the fashions of the mid-Victorian era on the garments which everyone will be wearing in the course of the next few months. Mention has been made of the return of the basque and overskirt and polonaise, of the shoulder and waist-length cape, and the semi-fitting redingote, which are the outstanding features of these Victorian modes, but there are minor details in the arrangements of flounces, in the use of old-fashioned trimmings, which bear a strong family resemblance to passementerie, all of which point to the fact that the designers of the modes have taken a leaf from the fashion magazines of the last two or three decades of the nineteenth century.

Even Mlle. Chanel, one of the most modern and original of the great designers, is using tiny little sleeves which just cover the shoulder, and capes which hang halfway to the waist at the back and are brought around to the front of the sleeve. Louise-boulangier comes boldly out in several of her new models both for day and evening wear, with a real polonaise just a wee bit modified, in that it is not so tightly fitted as those which our grandmothers wore, but with the rounded overskirt at the front and back arranged in folds which are brought up nearly to the hips at the sides. One of these is shown on an evening frock of tulle in two tones of yellow with a tight underskirt which dips at the back; and there is another in an afternoon gown of printed crepe-de-chine in a steel blue with a design of tiny roses, on which the salvaged edges of the material are pleated in the form of a ruffled skirt at one side.

Modified Victorian Lines
All these departures from the straight, slightly draped frock to which one has become accustomed, will seem a bit strange at first, and women, especially older and plumper women, may be a bit wary about accepting them, but once they realize that they may wear these picturesque garments and still retain the short skirt, and that they need have no fear of the return of the boned corset, they will probably accept them, for they are infinitely more becoming than the plainer frocks. The soft white lace or embroidered muslin which is used as a collar or frill or in the shape of an abbreviated fichu at the neck and in little turnover cuffs at the wrists, gives a dainty touch to the afternoon frock of printed georgette or crepe-de-chine, and they are used almost universally on the new modes.

Frocks of printed materials retain their popularity for the summer ensemble, and added to these are lovely new designs in crepe satin, crepe marocain, tulle and marquisette, which are also used for the same purpose. Paul Cret is showing an ensemble for the older woman which is particularly attractive. It consists of a long coat of a new heavy silk crepe, which is called "bouclette," and has narrow inserted strips of blue-and-white printed crepe-de-chine extending from the shoulders on either side of the front, with a lining and narrow scarf at the neck of the same figured material, and which is worn with a frock of the printed crepe, which has a rather tight underskirt effect in the form of two crossed pointed edges with a band of the plain blue and with a surplice front on the bodice with little triangular-shaped motifs in the dark blue at the edge.

Old and New in Company
The new long coats of the summer ensemble may be lined or not as one prefers, many of the new models in wool georgette (a material which is very extensively used this season), or in one of the silk crepes or fine woolen robes being made without a lining. Often a narrow facing of the material of the frock is used on the

Afternoon Dress in Beige Crêpe-de-chine, Showing the Swathed Hip and Tiered Skirt, With Harmonizing Vestee and Cuffs and the Favorite Cape.



rounded revers and sometimes with sleeves and sometimes without them. And any number of the leading dressmakers are showing plain blouses of white crepe-satin or crepe-de-chine with a chemisette in fine tuckings or with lines of openwork or with a soft fold around the neck tied in a big bow in the front; this is worn under the skirt. Blouses of plaid tulle in bright reds and yellows and greens are used by several of the houses with plain tailored suits in dark gray or black or navy blue, and there is always a scarf of the same gay silk worn outside the jacket.

Topcoats for Men

Men who dress with distinction will welcome their old friend, the Chesterfield, in lighter weight than in previous seasons, and with some new features and colorings. Such a coat has a definite place in the wardrobe of the well-dressed man, as a standard outer garment, suitable for either day or informal evening wear, provided it is chosen in dark gray, blue or black.

This spring, popular opinion in respect to this coat seems to have swayed away from other models to the fly-front, single-breasted style, which is finished with notched or peaked lapels and with a collar of the same fabric as the coat, or of velvet. However, the Chesterfield with button-through front is also seen, as well as the double-breasted three-button coat of that design. All of these are of the semi-shrubby type with the general tendency to fit at the waist. Coverts, chevrons, worsteds, cashmeres and the like are all smart materials for garments of this type, designed for formal or informal daytime wear.

For Formal Wear

The strictly formal day or evening coat, made of practically the same materials as the Chesterfield, has several distinctive features which add to its dignity and formality. The fronts, silk faced to edge, give elegance, as do the pockets built with out flaps. These coats call for either a silk or opera hat, according to the occasion. The Chesterfield calls for a black derby.

Especially popular this spring are camel-hair topcoats which are brought in natural tone, navy blue and Oxford-gray, suited for either town or country wear. This is an ideal garment for early spring or late fall, as it is both light and warm, is made in a wide range of models suited to every type of figure, and carries with it a certain degree of sportiness that is said to account largely for its popularity. A favorite model is double-breasted with either three or four sets of button, and with a collar sufficiently high to afford protection when turned up. There is also an all-around belted model and one with a belt only across the back; fashion advisers favor, however, the double-breasted beltless coat.

For Uncertain Weather
Another conveniently adaptable topcoat is the English raglan, with its characteristic shoulder lines, ample pockets and easy comfort of fit. This is a coat that adapts itself to traveling, motoring and general wear. Made of waterproof gabardine it is a popular combination raincoat and lightweight topcoat and is favored by well-dressed men on days when the weather is uncertain. This has quite superseded the once popular trench coat, which is now seldom worn by the fastidious business man.

Considering that a topcoat is one of the most serviceable items in a man's wardrobe, it would seem only a matter of good judgment to be as correctly and completely outfitted in that respect as possible.

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Newall, 405 Stornoway, Scotland

Workaday Clothes

HOUSE dresses this season are often copies of expensive summer frocks displayed at southern resorts. They may be had in a wide variety of designs and with the convenient short sleeves. A gaily touched white organdie brings out the vividness of the patterned goods and frequently a clever, novel cut gives these frocks a distinction not formerly associated with their type. In fact, some of the dresses sold as house frocks seem too dainty for working hours. They are not, however, so impractical as they look, for they are simply cut and made of snoot materials easily laundered.

One house dress which utilizes an unusual yoke treatment is of primrose yellow on which is scattered a tiny print design of black and pink roses. The gathered skirt is attached to a flat band about the hips. Conforming to this line, the collar is semicircular. The hip-band, collar and cuffs are piped in black and, for trimming, a jabot of sheer organdie falls below the collar.

Gingham house frocks are popular where tailored effects are desired. The plaid gingham has vivid color combinations, so gay, in fact that a touch of white is introduced in most dresses to soften the flash of color. Green combined with lavender, golden-yellow against clear blue, scarlet against white, are all favorite harmonies.

The most noticeable style point such dresses display is the prevalence of pleats. All varieties from the single box pleat to the all-around accordion pleating are seen. A frock of shadow gingham in delft-blue and white employs pleating in an unusual way. The dress has a surplice front which crosses to the side. From that point, there is a fine cluster of pleats on the side of the skirt. The surplice collar and cuffs of gingham are trimmed with self-pleating. The touch of white is introduced in the plique vestee.

When women wear at their work dresses as attractive as these they usually cover them with smocks or aprons, which, in turn, express the gayety and fashion trends of the season.

There are on the market many numbers of smocks, from those which are severely white or black to the pastel-colored rayon ones. They afford the completest protection to a dress. However, the time-honored apron is still popular.

In rubber aprons there are a variety of styles, and except for the

extremely thin ones which tear upon the slightest provocation, they are a wise investment. One rubber apron now in wide demand snaps invisibly onto the dress. The snaps are hidden under the collar, pocket flaps, lapels, and pleats, thus distributing equally the weight of the apron.

For aprons other than rubber prints are exceedingly popular. Plain and flowered organdie is used for dainty occasions and may be lace-trimmed. Aprons for practical work have no trimming except piping but they are cut cleverly, and so achieve a smart pertness.

One apron, whose chief point of interest lies in its being easily

donned, is made of crisp printed lawn with green piping defining the neck, pockets, panel front, and elongated waistline. It is slashed three-quarters way up the back and ties at the side. Another cover-all apron gives the effect of being made in tiers. The material is patterned dimity. The three tiers of the apron are outlined in piping. A tulip print apron has bands of solid green organdie inset around the neck and bottom, and is trimmed with lace.

One maid set which is especially dainty is of sheer white organdie. The center of the apron has fine drawn lines and floral motifs embroidered in each corner. The scalloped banding is embroidered to this. In the corner of the collar and cuffs, which match the apron, the floral motifs are repeated.

Matching Aprons

Women who do their own housework, whether of the kitchenette type or on a larger scale, are enthusiastic over a new dress-and-apron ensemble which insures a delightfully trim and even smart appearance while engaged in one's home duties. The innovation consists of a matching apron which is rubberized and therefore easily cleaned with soap and water. This apron snaps into place on the dress to which it belongs, the attaching being done in such a skillful way as to be invisible. The snappers are concealed under pocket flaps, pleats, and the like. The rubberized apron is no outward sign of how this is accomplished. Each set of snaps is reinforced with a fabric backing so that even hasty pulling off does no damage.

These housework ensembles come in most attractive colorings, both plain and printed, and the trimming details are especially becoming as well as practical, the shoulder tabs holding the detachable apron being an important feature of the model, taking the weight of the apron away from the neck and placing it on the shoulders. Solid colors are used as bindings for printed dresses and a printed apron and trimmings accompany a frock of a plain color. These dresses are especially popular in colorings that harmonize with modern kitchen furnishings, and manufacturers keep well abreast of the times in selecting those shades most in demand to carry out the desired color scheme of one's housekeeping department.

Introducing Novel Sleeves

NOVEL designs for sleeves are apparent on many of the smart imported garments, both frocks and separate coats. Such treatment usually has the tendency to widen the sleeve, in an ornamental way, from elbow to wrist and to concentrate any elaboration of color or trimming on that part of the garment. This is often accomplished on a coat by slashing the outside line of the sleeve from elbow to wrist and introducing flat inlays of differing fabric and color, starting from nothing at the elbow and gradually increasing in width until they assume the desired flare at the wrist. A single piece of sufficient width may be used, if preferred, one on each side of the opening, and caught at intervals with link-buttons or with ball buttons and loops. A similar effect for a frock is carried out by single or double platings encircling the wrist and following a line to the elbow, the width gradually diminishing on its journey up the sleeve.

A more-or-less tailored sleeve finish is the deep "hour-glass" cuff, with its characteristic flare at either end, separated by a narrow band in bracelet effect. Such a cuff offers a striking method of introducing contrasting color, either by its use for the entire cuff or for lining only, which, because of the pronounced flare, is sufficiently apparent to be effective. By merely opening from elbow to wrist an ordinarily tight sleeve and catching the edges together over an inserted strip of contrasting color, either by tie ends

with bows or straps and buttons, the desired novelty of widened sleeve line as well as smart trimming detail is accomplished.

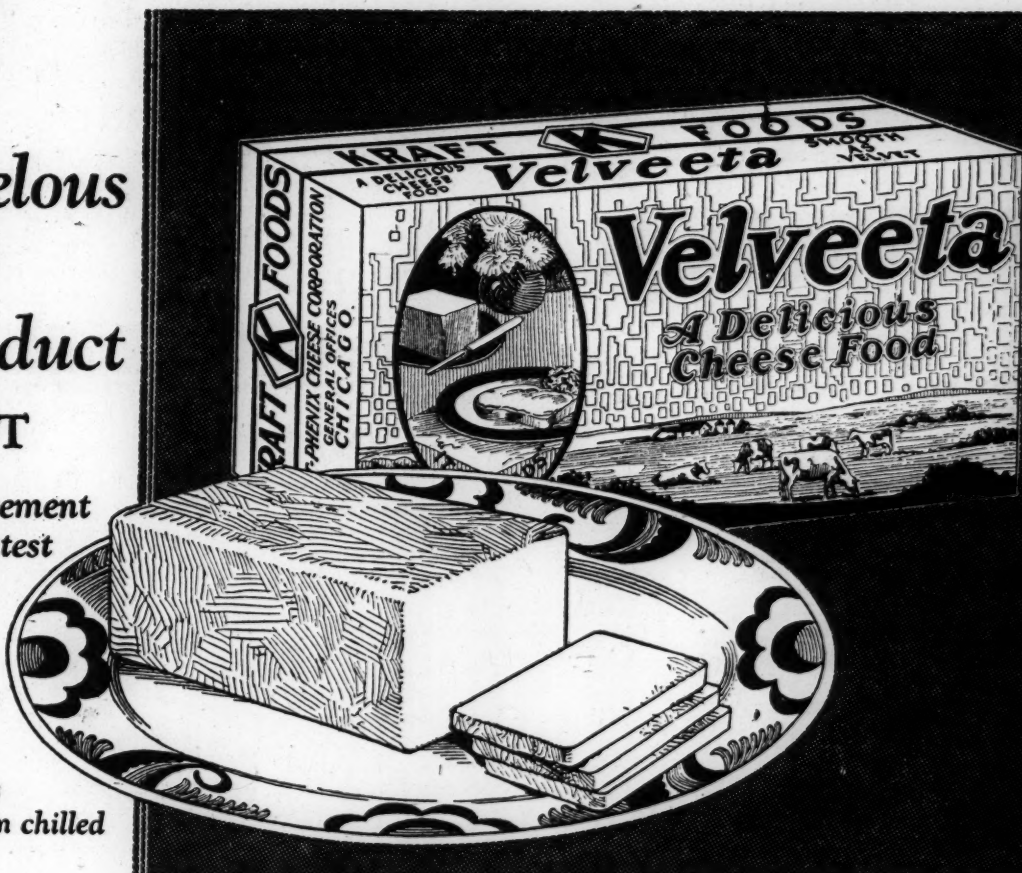
Some of the modish one-piece frocks, especially in black or navy, show an almost startling inset of color from elbow to wrist, each side of the sleeve-opening being embroidered in several shades of the contrasting color, and an embroidered band finishing the wrist. Jade, independence-blue, flamingo and other of the brilliant colorings of the moment are interestingly featured on otherwise dark dresses. The embroidery is of the sketchy type done in wool or heavy silk, the design wandering irregularly from the edge of the sleeve on to the inset fullness. This embroidery is not essential, however, as the union of the colored section can be effected by fagoting, hemstitching or ordinary seaming. The color introduced is usually repeated in a much more simple way at the neck of the garment, or on the ends of a scarf, and should be remembered when accessories are selected.

As these novel sleeves are so easily adapted to remodeling, as well as to the combining of fabrics and colors, they are worthy of attention by the home dressmaker. The idea is especially practical where garments for the growing girl may require in the process of making over lengthened and widened sleeves. The contrasting wristband and the sleeve-inset provide both these changes, not only with comparatively little work but with added modishness.

Velveeta

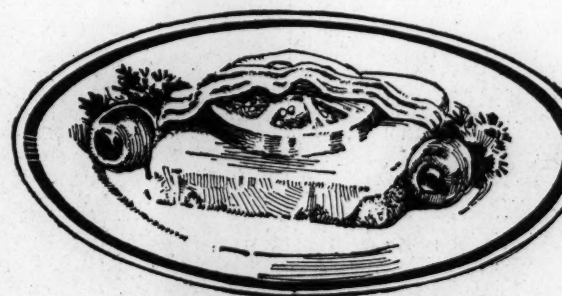
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WBZ Springfield, Mass.	WGN Chicago		
WHAM Rochester	KWK St. Louis		
KDKA Pittsburgh			
Tuesdays and Fridays, 10:30 a. m. Pacific Time			
KOMO Seattle	KPO San Francisco		
KHQ Spokane	KGO Oakland		
KGW Portland	KFI Los Angeles		

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.....	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.22
.....	1.25 1/2	1.25 1/2	1.23 1/2	1.24

Corn				
	Open	High	Low	Last
.....	.92 1/2	.92 1/2	.90 1/2	.90 1/2
.....	.95 1/2	.95 1/2	.94	.94 1/2
.....	.96 1/2	.96 1/2	.94 1/2	.94 1/2

Lard				
	Open	High	Low	Last
.....	.45 1/2	.45 1/2	.45 1/2	.45 1/2
.....	.44 1/2	.45	.44 1/2	.44 1/2
.....	.43 1/2	.43 1/2	.43	.43 1/2

Winnipeg Wheat				
	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
.....	1.27	1.25 1/2	1.26 1/2	1.25 1/2

Kansas City Wheat				
	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
.....	1.12	1.10 1/2	1.11 1/2	1.12 1/2
.....	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2

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LONG-TERM LOANS FOR POLAND

NEW YORK (AP)—An international banking group, including the Chase National Bank, the First National City Bank, the Manufacturers Trust Company and the New York City Bank, is co-operating in the establishment of a central bank in Poland for long-term agricultural loans. A bond issue of \$20,000,000 is to be issued in connection with the bank.

CANADIAN NEWSPRINT

Alexander Smith, president of the United Paper & Paper Co. Ltd., foresees operations of the Canadian newsprint industry will probably be at about 50 per cent of capacity through 1929. He said, however, he has established at that is not likely to encourage new action.

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SINCLAIR PIPE LINE NET
Sinclair Pipe Line Company 1923 net earnings equal \$28.85 a share or \$29.84 a share, compared with \$19.11 in 1922.

DAILY FEATURES

EARLY OCCUPATIONS



SOLICITOR

"I Record, only the Sunny Hours"



Loyalty

Sydney, N. S. W.
THE following is recorded from the Australian Victorian Railway Magazine, the story being related by the headmaster of the Castlemaine (Australia) High School, who wrote to a railroad official as follows:

I have recently been very impressed by the fine example of the loyalty of railwaymen to one another, and by their good will toward a former railwayman now superannuated and in trouble.

It may interest you to know that the team spirit which you have done so much to cultivate in the service extends beyond the station yards.

Early this year I engaged as caretaker and cleaner for this school an ex-railwayman, whose condition after war service had made it necessary for him to leave his job as shunter. He is still very delicate, and for some weeks has been incapacitated in a way which might have gone hard with him if aggravated by the worry of loss of pay (he has a wife and four little children to support).

This worry, however, was relieved at once by his old comrades at the local station volunteering to do his job in their leisure time. For several weeks they have come in relays, and have done the work, and done it well. And this with no thought of reward nor of advertisement of their good-fellowship.

With some difficulty I have learned that their names are Tolliday (Night S. M.), Noy and Bouch (Clears), Murhead, Hendra and Penny (Shunters), Simms, Sanford and Splers (Signalmen).

On a Montana Homestead
ACCORDING to a contribution sent in by Mrs. F. W. N., Portland, Ore., a man had left a Montana homestead to find work in the city, leaving his wife and child to follow when the time for occupancy, required by law, had expired. Shortly after he left, however, a cold wave set in, and the supply of wood at the little house was rapidly diminished. A neighbor who lived some distance away, but who had agreed to take the two to the train when it was time to go, guessed their plight. He accordingly hitched up his team and took over to the little family, sufficient firewood to carry them through.

Quotation for Today

GOD will give seed to the sower in spring—not alms to the sluggard in harvest.
—ANOT

In Lighter Vein

Filling the Role
Hanks: "Why aren't you working today?"
Shanks: "The boss is out of town, and I'm taking his place."



The farmer does his spring planting.

Off Color
The Paramount motion picture company needed a theme song for their production, "Redskin." Among the contributors to the contest, independent song writers was one entitled, "Redskin, Why Are You Blue?"—Life.

He Couldn't Refuse That
Politician: "Can you give me friend a job on your railway?"
Manager: "But he cannot talk English."
Politician: "Well, then, give him a job calling out trains."—Watchman-Examiner.

Speaking of Circuses
Daughter: "Of course, I've seen your wedding ring, Mother, but what became of your engagement ring?"
Mother: "There was none, my dear. Ours was a one-ring performance!"

Odds and Ends

Early Navigators
The Phoenicians were the greatest navigators of their time, their ships carrying the treasures to all the Mediterranean countries and as far as the British Isles, where they came being established in Boston as early as 1642.

Rope
Prior to 1820, rope was made entirely by hand and this was one of the earliest industries of the colonies of New England, ropemakers being established in Boston as early as 1642.

Aluminum
Half of the world's supply of aluminum comes from Arkansas. Aluminum is never found in its metallic state, but is always combined with bauxite, granite, feldspar, mica, etc.

One Minute Biographies

Who: MADAME DE SEVIGNE.
(Say-veen-yay.)

Where: France.

When: Seventeenth century.

Why famous: One of the most brilliant letter-writers of any age. Marie de Rabutin-Chantal was born in Paris, her family one of the great families of Burgundy. During childhood she was in the care of her uncle, the abbé de Livry, to whom in later life she was wont to refer affectionately as "Le Bien Bon." When still very young, she was married to the Marquis de Sévigné, a nobleman of whom not much good was said by his contemporaries. There were two children, a soldier son and the daughter, Madame de Grignan, to whom most of the celebrated letters were written. Madame de Sévigné lived either at her husband's Breton chateau, Les Rochers, or in Paris in the Hotel Carnavalet, lately become a most fascinating museum. Occasionally she stayed with her daughter in Provence. Her devotion to this daughter was slightly fanatical. Though the son Charles seems to have been far more worthy, it was to the somewhat cold and impassive daughter that her mother's love went out in unbounded measure.

Nearly 1500 letters survive, including those written by and those addressed to Madame de Sévigné. Hers are eloquent, full of fire and witty comment, intelligent and accurate observation, with vivid descriptions of persons and events during the glided reign of Louis XIV. They form an important source of knowledge of affairs political and social during the period. Who better fitted to write than this clever and beautiful woman, who, for nearly 40 years, moved in the best society of Paris? As literature the letters are admirable, fresh, original, acute. Never merely superficial, they are penetrating, with a keen insight into the things we should understand far less than we do those extravagant days of the reign of "Le Roi Soleil."

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How has a theater manager been able to increase the applause for certain acts?—*Theatrical Page*..... 20
2. What part of speech should always be avoided in beginning a business letter?—*Better Business Letters*..... 20
3. How can the odor of fish or onions be removed from a vessel?—*Women's Enterprises Page*..... 20
4. In what school are the boys too interested in their work to take holidays?—*Educational Page*..... 20
5. In what country are women requested to buy only two hats a year?—*World's Great Capitals*..... 20

Grade Yourself

What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Austerity

Austerity relates not only to a manner of living, but also to a doctrine and to a habit. A hermit seeks austerity in living harshly, a casuist by penance, abstinence or self-imposed suffering, a judge by punishing transgressors severely. It is an idea of the palate; it denotes a state of being parched, and comes to us through the Latin *austerus*, "harsh, sour to the taste," from the Greek *αὐστέρος* (*austeros*), "making the tongue dry," from *αὔω* (*aúō*), "parched, dry." These modes of life which are habitually lacking in amenities are called austere. To shun luxury, to incur mortification, to avoid cheerful enjoyments, are exhibitions of austerity, as well as is rigid execution of the laws.

Austerity is severely simple and usually incompatible with a pleasing manner. We do not connect austerity with loveliness of character, yet it may be grand and strong and commanding.

"Strictness" and "severity" emphasize unbendingness; austerity, dry formality. It becomes a habit which seems both unlovable and unnecessary. Resoluteness may be admired, austerity is tolerated.

Accent the second syllable of *auster*-ly. Sound *au* as *o* in *orb*, *e* as in *end*, and *y* as *i* in *fill*.

Let kindness take the place of austerity."

Brevities
Olean Herald: And now the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is merely transforming a good pasture into evil green.

Imperial Ties Metal Magazine: Men should be made to take vacations—so they won't get the idea that they're indispensable.

The Children's Corner

Alone With the Earth

ANYONE walking early on the hill in Boston Common from which rises the Big Monument would have seen Roger P. Scroggins, the old squirrel—but then, nobody was walking on the Hill. If there had been some one, probably Mr. Scroggins wouldn't have done what he did, but that is hard to say.

Any squirrel, old or young, will probably know why he did it. He stood quiet still on the grass. Little patches of green were showing here and there. The sky was blue as only a Boston Common sky can be.



Mr. Scroggins Folded His Coat and Waistcoat Carefully and Laid Them Next to His Cane.

on an occasional morning in April, after the East Wind had gone its way. He sniffed. Then he knelt down on the grass, placed his cane carefully on the ground and took off his long-tailed coat and his waistcoat. This left his hat, high and stiff with the true Scroggins dignity, on his head. He leaned forward from the waist, sniffed again, with his nose close to the earth, then raised up and did some more sniffing.

It all seemed to please him and he looked around him with beaming face. Seeing no sign of any kind of life, except, in the distance some sparrows busy with their morning breakfasting, he folded his coat and waistcoat carefully and laid them next to his cane. He took his hat off and made as though to lay it on the ground, but somehow the Scroggins nature would not quite allow laying aside the hat, so he left it on.

Then, if anyone had been walking by, which no one was, he would have seen Mr. Scroggins bend over and dig with his two front paws in the earth with great energy.

In a few minutes he had quite a fair-sized hole in the ground. Bending over it, he sniffed again. "Gone! All gone!" he murmured to himself.

Whatever was gone didn't seem to bother the old squirrel, for he smiled broadly and even broke into a few chuckles.

Apparently content that it was gone, he unfolded his coat and waistcoat and put them carefully back on his back, picked up his cane and walked home.

Mrs. Scroggins was at the door. "Whatever in the world has happened to your paws?" she said, "and what's that on your waistcoat which I brushed so carefully?"

Mr. Scroggins patted her under the chin.

"It's worth it, my dear," he said. "What's worth what?" she said.

"Well, my dear, if you must know, I have just made a great discovery. Little Mrs. S. was all curiosity. 'What? Tell me!'

"It's gone," said her husband. "Gone? What's gone? And why is it a discovery when something's gone?"

Mr. Scroggins put his arm on her shoulder.

"Why," he said, smiling eagerly, "I've discovered that the frost is all gone from the earth. And not so very many more days and we can plant a seed, if we can find the seed."

At which Mrs. Scroggins clapped her hands, remembering their last year's garden, which turned out very well, indeed, for a garden of only one plant.

On Rainy Days

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
When days seem dark and dreary
And skies above are gray,
My blue-eyed daughter fancies
A game that's fun to play.

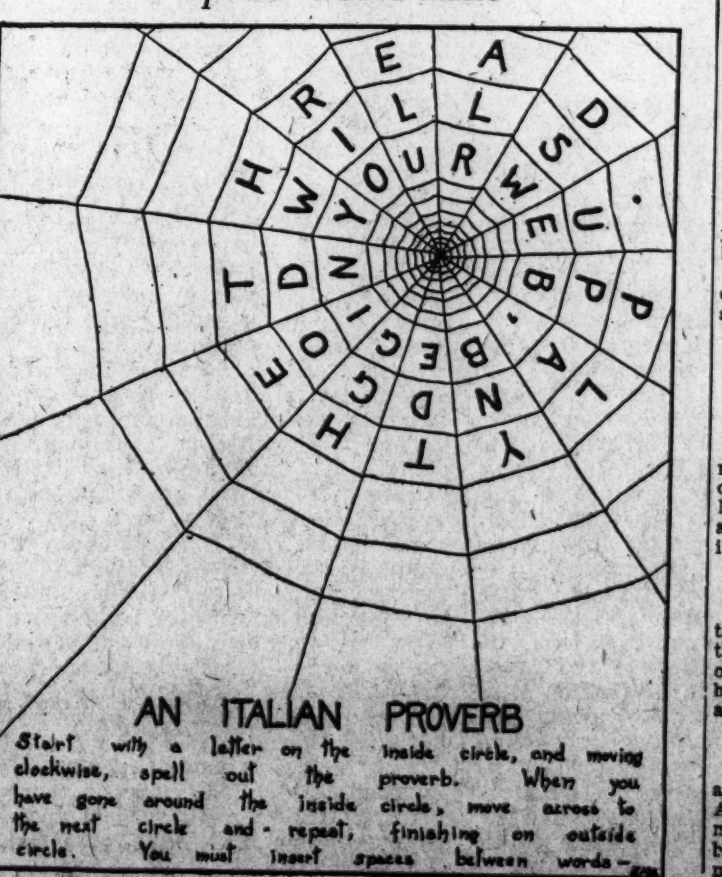
Pretending she's the sunshine
That drives away the gloom,
Her cheery little presence
Soon brightens up the room.

The rain is quite forgotten,
Her little smile so bright,
Sometimes keeps right on shining
Away into the night.

NINA WALKER.

Key to Puzzle
Answer to Word Squares published March 27:
P E P P A T
E R E A R E
P E P T E N

Spider Web Puzzle



AN ITALIAN PROVERB

Start with a letter on the inside circle, and moving clockwise, spell out the proverb. When you have gone around the inside circle, move across to the next circle and repeat, finishing on outside circle. You must insert spaces between words.

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ERIE

(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Britain's Industrial Revolution

GREAT BRITAIN was late in discovering the extent to which the movement for the rationalization of industry was extending in the United States and Germany, and the growing interest with which the movement was being followed in France, Belgium, Italy and other European industrial countries. The first tendency, about 1926, was to substitute skepticism for indifference. Rationalization was regarded by most industrialists and economists as merely a new-fangled word for mergers and trusts. Such a mood still prevails to some extent, but with fuller knowledge it is passing.

Last year was a period of real awakening to the significance of the new industrial method which involves in its complete expression the planned and conscious organization of a whole industry to concentrate production in the most suitable works, to eliminate every avoidable form of waste, to obtain the utmost attainable efficiency from both labor and mechanism, and to replace harmful effects of excessive competition and ill-regulated output by co-operation for the benefit of producers and consumers alike. This year will see a great advance toward the fruition of rationalization measures which are still in the preparatory stage.

The contest between new conceptions, based on a recognition of changed world economic and industrial conditions, and the traditional thought and outlook which carried Great Britain to supremacy in the entirely different conditions of the nineteenth century, is still proceeding vigorously. The advance already achieved, however, can only be fully appreciated when the tenacity of the deep-rooted traditions is kept in view. The recent merger of the Vickers-Armstrong and the Cammell Laird steel and engineering concerns; the fusion of important Durham iron companies; the projected fusion of the Dorman, Long and Bolckow-Vaughan concerns; the formation of the Lancashire cotton spinning corporation; the merging of ten Lancashire coal companies, and the drastic processes of writing down capital to insure financial stability in several of these undertakings are avowedly only the preliminary steps to make possible definite measures of rationalization in the technical and organizational sense.

Even more important, as an indication of future possibilities, is the general and widespread awakening of interest expressed in constant discussion and study in the organizations of employers, technical experts and workers. The Workers' Educational Association and the Welfare Workers' Institute have chosen rationalization as their principal subject of study this year. The final report of the Balfour Committee on Industry and Trade, in declaring that rationalization is the essential first step to the restoration of British industrial policy, will further stimulate all these discussions, and it may be safely forecast that by the end of this year the change in outlook throughout British industry will be far greater than could have been regarded as possible two years ago.

Philadelphia's Model Street

WHETHER the instigators and pioneers had in thought to start a wider municipal movement and remembered the old proverb that a good example is the best sermon, or whether they simply wanted to live on a tidier street, the Philadelphians who have made their own street a model of tidiness will probably influence other neighborhoods in the same direction more than could any expert adviser by a series of lectures. It is reported that such is the case.

Be that as it may, however, although a street is practically the common property of those who live on it, the idea of taking common pride in it is of such recent origin, and so little considered by most, that the "model street" in Philadelphia attracts newspaper attention. Such a street is, in fact, "news." Municipal tidiness, in customary practice, is largely a contest between street departments whose function is to pick up litter, and citizens whose delight (in extreme cases) seems to be to provide it. Nor is this so very surprising. The time is not long past when street conditions that would now be considered intolerable were generally accepted as a matter of course.

Philadelphia's "model street" sets an example that might well be widely followed. It applies an ideal which, if widely enough recognized and practiced, would solve a serious problem of the highways and parks. One is reminded that before long "summer is y-cumen in," and that there will no doubt be the customary petty industries littering the highways and a host of eat-and-ride-away picnickers littering the parks and roadsides. One may at least hope that these inconsiderate merry-makers will be fewer than before in proportion to the total number of picnickers. So much has now been printed on this topic that carelessness becomes less and less an excuse; and, as choice becomes conscious between littering and not littering, less litter may reasonably be expected. Signs are visible of a growing public appreciation of the highways and parks as being community possessions that should be protected against deterioration by private business, big or little, and against the disrespectful treatment of the eat-and-ride-away picnickers. Such opinion grows

slowly by the conversion of indifference into active interest and concern; and whatever—like the "model street"—suggests that tidiness is worth the co-operative effort to obtain and maintain it is a helpful influence.

A Senator From the Sanctum

HENRY J. ALLEN, the new United States Senator from Kansas, is a newspaper man. He is, or has been, many other things, among them Governor of Kansas, special commissioner for Near East Relief in southern Russia, and president of the Kansas State Board of Charities. More than any of these, he has been the intimate personal friend of that playboy of Kansas journalism, William Allen White, and with him visited Europe during war times, giving suggestion to an amusing book, "The Martial Adventures of Henry and Me." As a politician, Senator Allen, while eminently Republican and regular, even in the days of Kansas Populism, did break away from the state organization a year ago, and support the presidential ambitions of Mr. Hoover rather than those of his fellow statesman, Senator Curtis. It is an illustration of the vagaries of politics that the election of Curtis as Vice-President opened the way for Allen to be Senator, while a further picturesque touch is added by the fact that the Governor who appointed him was in past years his executive secretary.

In the main, Mr. Allen's achievements in statecraft are before him. While he was an efficient Governor, the act which attracted most attention to himself and to his Administration was his not very determined threat to put William Allen White, his most intimate friend, in jail for alleged unlawful editorial utterances. The immediate effect of this assault upon a cynic was to stir the victim to writing an editorial on freedom of speech which won the Pulitzer prize of that year. Addressing himself "To an Anxious Friend," Mr. White said some words as to the worth of reason as opposed to force and suppression that may well be quoted here:

You tell me that law is above freedom of utterance. And I reply that you can have no wise laws nor free enforcement of wise laws unless there is free expression of the wisdom of the people—and, alas, their folly with it. But if there is freedom, folly will die of its own poison, and the wisdom will survive. That is the history of the race. It is the proof of man's kinship with God. You say that freedom of utterance is not for time of stress, and I reply with the sad truth that only in time of stress is freedom of utterance in danger. No one questions it in calm days, because it is not needed. And the reverse is true also; only when free utterance is suppressed is it needed, and when it is needed, it is most vital to justice. Peace is good. But if you are interested in peace through force and without free discussion—that is to say, free utterance decently and in order—your interest in justice is slight. And peace without justice is tyranny, no matter how you may sugar-coat it with expediency. This State today is in more danger from suppression than from violence, because, in the end, suppression leads to violence. Violence, indeed, is the child of suppression. Whoever pleads for justice helps to keep the peace; and whoever tramples upon the plea for justice tempts fate in the name of peace only to outrage peace and kills something fine in the heart of man which God put there when we got our manhood. When that is killed, brute meets brute on each side of the line.

We think that in the end the present Senator came to agree with his editorial intimate. Indeed, it is to be hoped that he did, for a better and clearer statement of the right of free speech has seldom been formulated. As an editor, Senator Allen is somewhat at odds with certain present-day tendencies in journalism. He still clings to the old-fashioned, if not indeed obsolete, ideas of the dignity of his profession, and condemns the tendency to appeal to the uneducated tastes of the multitudes. His address on this subject before the last annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors was pithy with wit and biting sarcasms directed against the newspaper of the masses. He complained of the sacrifice of the purely educational and informative features of a newspaper to the so-called "human interest" and "reader interest" material furnished by syndicates. But he confessed ruefully that he had to follow the lead of the crowd in order to maintain the material prosperity of his paper, the Wichita Beacon. As he put it:

We certainly whoop it up on reader interest, hoping that in the paper we get out, there being no other paper worse in the town, we will hold the intelligence since they can't go anywhere else and we will also get the morons for whose presence on the circulation list ten years ago I didn't give a tinker's dam. But now they are there, believe me, I defy any publisher in a city of 110,000 people to throw more of them than I can or more reason why they should be there.

As a newspaper publisher, Senator Allen thus found it necessary to adjust his journalistic pabulum to the comprehension of morons; one wonders just how he is going to adjust himself to the needs of senatorial oratory.

Earning More and Making Less

NET earnings of the railroads of the United States have been improving, in a general way, for five years; in each year that an improvement is shown, however, the situation becomes less favorable. Such a paradoxical statement is best explained by Edward G. Buckland, chairman of the board of directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, who pointed out in that road's annual report that the limit to which economies could be carried was approaching.

Such a situation has been apparent to observers, and more particularly to railroad men, for some time. To reduce costs steadily is a highly creditable performance, when an efficient public service is being maintained at the same time, but to look to economies in operation for a greater net return on the constantly increasing value of a property, rather than to a proportionate increase in gross earnings annually, is a condition probably without parallel in the operation of any public utility, other than street car lines which may be considered as similar to the steam railway in this instance.

The entire trend of the public utility industry is toward higher gross earnings, obtained either through an increasing volume of business or through higher charges for service rendered. Where lower rates have been made it has been for the purpose of stimulating business, and this result, at least in the long-distance telephone, has been achieved. The railroads, however, cannot further reduce their charges, nor would a general reduction increase their volume of business noticeably. If they are to show higher net earnings, with freight business growing in very slight volume and with passenger business

decreasing, it must be as a direct consequence of economies.

This is not in itself an argument for higher charges. Rather, it is one for protecting present rates. The constant whittling away of rates—concessions given to one town or another, to this industry or that, to one shipper or the other in the way of "commodity rates" lower than the regular charges in order that they may meet alleged trade conditions or competition elsewhere—must be stopped, for it represents a loss largely in net earnings. It is an economic condition challenging the railroad industry, as well as investors, for, as Mr. Buckland observes, economies in operation cannot forever offset reduced gross earnings.

World-Wide Oil Conservation

SOME significance attaches to the fact that Sir Henry Deterding, managing director of the Royal Dutch Company, should come to attend the conference of the members of the American Petroleum Institute called to discuss the problems of curtailment.

Last fall Walter C. Teague of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Sir John Cadman of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and Sir Henry Deterding conferred in Scotland at Achnacarry Castle. That conference indicated that it was agreeable to the powerful units in the industry to hold production within some bounds of reasonableness.

The American Petroleum Institute is prepared to show how excess production can at least be checked, if not actually curtailed. Oklahoma has effectively prohibited the sinking of new wells or the opening up of new districts. California operators have agreed upon a comprehensive plan for checking production, and Texas operators are prepared to do likewise. By appointing new committees to carry forward this work it is expected to make the conservation movement in the Western Hemisphere even more effective. Plans have been drawn to hold production down to the 1928 figure, not alone in the United States, but also by the companies operating in Mexico and in the northern part of South America.

These plans are in harmony with the recently announced policy of the United States Government. Soon after President Hoover moved into the White House he stated that reserve oil fields would be closed and no more leases would be made. A movement calculated to conserve the natural resources of the country is not incompatible with public good, nor should such a movement be held prejudicial under the anti-trust law.

The Portland Vase Goes on Sale

THE sale of the world-famous Portland vase, which has been advertised to take place in London on the second of May, is more than a mere auction-room sensation. The motives of private collectors may be those of personal glory or gain, or a mixture of both. But, whatever their motives, they are ready, as recent sales in Europe and America have shown, to spend vast sums of money on manuscripts or art treasures.

Measured in terms of money, there is little difference between the manuscript of Alice in Wonderland and a painting by Rembrandt. There is, however, a great intrinsic difference between the two, for while the painting or sculpture or any other work of art wrought by the hand of the artist can be fully enjoyed only at first hand, a manuscript contains little of the author's genius that cannot be obtained in a printed copy of his work. Whatever the sentimental or emotional value of the thrill to be obtained from gazing at Shakespeare's signature, or even, as the manuscript of the Elizabethan play of Sir Thomas Moore is claimed by certain scholars to have disclosed, at the pages of his handwriting, it is not the same effect as the imaginative impression which any of his plays conveys to those whose minds are open to receive it. Yet Shakespeare's plays can be obtained for a few dollars, whereas his signature would easily fetch several hundred thousands. This strange disparity in value between the obviously valueless and the incontestably valuable may seem queer, but it is, on the whole, a harmless way of indulging the expensive ambition to be different from anybody else by possessing not only what no one else does, but what no one else, or but very few, can possess.

It is not so, however, in the case of an object of graphic or plastic art. Though the money paid for a picture or a piece of sculpture or a finely wrought vase may not exceed that paid for a manuscript or a first edition, the art collector without doubt keeps back from mankind the inheritance which is bequeathed to it by its greatest artists, and the more so because there always exists a handful of men, not generally to be found among the friends of owners of private galleries, who are capable of molding this experience into new forms of beauty.

Keats and Heine both gave to the world exquisite lyrics which would have remained unwritten had their imagination been untouched, in the one instance, by the constant contemplation of the Venus of Milo in the Louvre, and, in the other, of the rare Greek vases in the British Museum. Beauty begets beauty, and it is for this reason that the sale of the Portland vase, which has been on show in the gem room of the British Museum for more than a hundred years, cannot but be deplored. It is unique not only as a work of art, but as a work of historical and cultural value. Its purchaser, whoever he shall be, would deserve well of mankind if he made it again accessible to the public.

Editorial Notes

If, as Mr. Coolidge thinks, peace can come only to future generations more perfect than the present, is it not high time to begin to prepare for that perfection by emphasizing the futility of war?

Rumania has forbidden the sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages on Sunday. Well, half a loaf of prevention is better than no bread.

Every buy in the speculative stock market means a corresponding sale; one's gain is frequently another's loss.

Actions no longer speak louder than words—at least in the movies.

Roofsapes

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

THERE is surely nothing which gladdens the eye and warms the heart more than a roofscape. In my dictionary, doubtless out of date, the word does not figure; but the reality is perpetually before me. From my great town windows I look out over an immense prospect of low and high roofs, sloped at different angles, cutting the sky line in a marvelous variety of shapes. When I take the train out of town, I gaze from the carriage windows on the most delicious succession of roofs. They are of all ages and all colors. There is one village which I pass on my way to my own cottage that presents the most beautiful cluster of roofs—or so I suppose—in the whole world. Its appeal is unending, and ten minutes before we arrive at this exquisite spectacle my nose is already flattened against the pane of the compartment.

The name of the place is, I believe, Trier, though it has never been my lot to stay there, and the letters are blurred on the signboard of the tiny station as we shoot through. It lies in a hollow below the iron road, so that, from my point of vision, I see only the roofs and the walls foreshortened. But what a sight! The roofs, one would imagine, were tiled many generations ago. They are gray and green and pink. They have taken their hues from the weather, and the patina could never be imitated. It is like the rust with which ancient bronze medals and copper coins, which have lain for hundreds of years in certain soils, are covered. Such richness of roofs is almost incredible: it is as though time had stood still for the inhabitants of Trier, and they have lived in this haunt of antique peace, unruffled by events, since they first put upon their houses these protecting roofs.

They did not work with rule and trigonometry. The walls were simply built by the process of laying stone on stone. When they judged that the house was high enough, they laid the laths at any angle they pleased, and upon the laths fixed their tiles. The result is that the roofs are at every degree between flatness and steepness. There is a peculiar harmony in these intersecting lines. Gustave Doré would have delighted in them. They have a medieval air. It may be that they are architecturally crazy, but they are pictorially perfect.

Moreover, they are not rigidly straight. Many rains and suns have drenched and dried them, so that they have swelled and warped, and now run in ripples. A modern painter, Raoul Dufy, makes his decorative seas of little curves. These roofs undulate like the sea of Raoul Dufy. They are moss-grown in patches, and here and there wild flowers, the seeds of which have been dropped by the birds, stand up in tufts. There is a crumbling church, too, with picturesque roof and gray tower. The whole village is like a dreamthorp.

For some time after this roofscape has vanished, I cannot regard the flat fields and low hills and sparkling river. They are doubtless beautiful, but the beauty of the landscape has not the quality of the beauty of the roofscape. There is something in the deep humanity of the dreamthorp that quietly permeates the imagination and that shuts out all else. The brooding calm of generations hovers over these habitations.

I have not seen a cart in the narrow streets or any sign of activity, and yet, unreal as Trier appears to be, down below the unbroken running telegraph lines, in its very absence of movement lies something deep-rooted. Presently we swing into sight of a gay and busy town, but its brisk comings and goings do not produce an impression of unconquerable vitality comparable to that which lurks beneath the sleepy roofscape of Trier.

Everything, however, has its charm; and it is good, emerging from this wondering mood, to be awakened to modernity by the red roofs of new villas budded together in cheerful neighborliness by the side of the singing rail-

road. They are bright enough, these roofs, and if they do not win the heart as do the roofs of Trier, they amuse by their newness and a certain toylike trimness. You will find precisely such red and white houses in the showwindows of the estate agents and builders. A tiny model presents itself, spick and span, to the passer-by. Smartly painted, it invites his admiration. And now from the train, eaves and gables and a gilt weathercock direct attention to the latest toy town, to which week-enders come in holiday attire.

There is a large hive of industry at which the train stops—a drab slate-roofed city of no particular charm. The slated roofs are too much on the same pattern. They are like lids which are most interesting when they are lifted. They are not daintily fashioned or prettily enamelled, as are the lids of old trinket boxes; but they are purely utilitarian, as are the lids of pans. Perhaps they, too, cover a bubbling life within; but we are not Asmodeus who, in Le Sage's story, could lift the lid of habitations, and peep in upon the inhabitants. Yet even these nondescript slate roofs whet human curiosity: under them men and women are toiling and playing, hoping, planning, meditating, and occupying themselves in a thousand and one ways.

The roofs become more scattered, and sometimes they afford strange contrasts. There, for example, beyond the meadow in which cattle are grazing, is a thatched cottage. The thick straw cozily keeps out the inclemencies of the seasons; it has turned from gold to black; a climbing plant has thrown its arms over one corner of the roof. In the distance, halfway up the hillside, is a chateau reflected in a piece of water; its roofs are regularly disposed, with pointed turrets and tall chimneys; the wings are at right angles with the central pile.

I like to think that something good has remained of the relations of lord and tenant from olden days; and that the peasant from the thatched-roofed cottage is heartily received under the roof of the chateau, while the chateau does not disdain, in his rounds, to visit the peasant under his thatch. It may be that all this is gone—the train dashes by—but at least the picture of the roofs of cottage and chateau, standing in companionship in the countryside, conjures up memories of a simpler society.

My own village I know best by its roofs. They are of all shapes and kinds. One looks down a winding lane, and sees a vista of higher and lower roofs, of roofs that recede and of roofs that protrude, of dilapidated roofs and of newly mended roofs, of roofs of many materials, of roofs blue and brown, dark green and burnished orange; and behind, as the land lifts, other roofs between the trees, one above the other, to the very summit of the slopes. Those roofs are familiar friends. They are as individual as their owners. In some sense they are better known to me than their owners, and have a richer personality. They have plucked wisdom from time, and from experience have learned patience and placidity.

So it is that in a landscape it is the roofscape which most appeals to me, for it conveys a quintessential humanity. And even in a seascape I am tempted to look for the roofscape—the roofscape of such a sunken city as is said to exist off the coast of Brittany. Legend has it that somewhere beneath the waves is the wonderful city of Ys, complete with its roofed market place, its roofed palace, and mansions, and humble dwellings, its galleries of art, and its halls of music, its schools and communal monuments, more perfect than any that we know; that if one listens on a clear day one will hear the sound of bells and of laughter; and that if one looks into the calm depths one will see, rising to the surface, this ideal city of our dreams with its spires and turrets and towers—and its roofscape.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON CHILDREN of several of Britain's outstanding public men are beginning to follow in the footsteps of their parents. Miss Isabel MacDonald and Miss Megan Lloyd George, daughters of two former Prime Ministers, Ramsay MacDonald and David Lloyd George, have long taken part in public affairs. Oliver Baldwin, son of the present Prime Minister, has also stood for Parliament, though being a Socialist, his politics are in opposition to those of other members of the family to which he belongs. Diana Churchill, daughter of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has just made a speech in public, in presenting awards at a musical competition among choir boys. Another rising young politician is Quintin Hogg, son of Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor, who has been elected president of the Union Debating Society at Oxford, a position held at different times during their student careers by William Ewart Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Lord Curzon, and other famous statesmen.

A pleasant story of President Hoover is told by Capt. R. P. Hornby, M. C., in the columns of the Sunday Express. Captain Hornby, it appears, had been associated with Mr. Hoover in some business transactions in London. Captain Hornby, as an Englishman, went to the war. "While I was in Gallipoli," he says, "Mr. Hoover, who, of course, as a neutral, had remained in England, carried on his business. One day in the trenches I received a letter from him. In it he stated that he had completed a certain deal which I would have been in had I been in England. Mr. Hoover added, 'I have today forwarded to your bank a draft to cover the profit that would have been yours had you been over here.'" Captain Hornby also says:

No one but himself knew just what a sacrifice Mr. Hoover made when he accepted the chairmanship of the neutral commission that was supplying food to the starving civilians of Belgium and France in the occupied areas. At a time when his probably unequalled knowledge of finance could have been turned to enormous profit he chose to put self last.

"Talking Post Cards" will, in future, make it possible to dispense with ordinary printed greeting cards at Christmas and on birthdays. The latest novelty is a very small gramophone record imprinted on a picture post card. It is about three inches in diameter and looks like a thin brown filament, but is shaped and marked like an ordinary record. It can be sent by post for a penny and on arrival at its destination it will deliver its message of greeting by being played on an ordinary gramophone. Messrs. Raphael Tuck, the post-card publishers, confidently expect their gramophone post cards to be the novelty of the year. They will be put on the market shortly at threepence each and there is to be a great variety of them. At present, there are ordinary songs like "Annie Laurie" and "Auld Lang Syne," special holiday numbers, and a romantic declaration of never-changing love. Large records, also, are stamped on calendars, and there is scope for further development of this invention in many different ways.

Big Ben, the famous clock in the House of Commons which now supplies the time by wireless to thousands of homes throughout the British Isles and is listened to by Englishmen in Australia, India, and other far lands as a link with home, has now rung the hours for seventy years. Bells have a habit of lasting for long periods—Big Tom, the predecessor of Big Ben, rang at Westminster for 400 years—so that Big Ben will probably be ringing centuries hence despite the fact that it was cracked a few months after it was first hung and has remained so to this day. The bell is bolted to a beam and in consequence no one now knows the real tone of which it would be capable under different circumstances. Despite this the volume of tone from the bell is enormous and calls for much careful attention from the officials of the British Broadcasting Company. The microphone from which the sound is taken in the tower of the House of Commons is wrapped with

cloth to soften the reverberations before they are put on the air for long-distance transmission. Occasionally the booming is louder than intended, and it has been discovered that this is due to the curiosity of the pigeons who are Big Ben's neighbors in the tower and who sometimes disturb the wrapping.

When Maj. L. A. Sherrard of Brighton retired from his thirty-one years with the Royal Engineers in the British Army, he found it hard to occupy all his time. He therefore decided that he would do something for the British and Foreign Bible Society in which he was particularly interested, but he could not decide what. Suddenly he thought of a number of old bottles which were accumulating in his home. With great trepidation he put them in a basket, and going to the chemist's asked him if he would put something into his Bible Society's collection box in exchange for them. The chemist at once did so, and asked for more. Thus encouraged, the army officer, though he found that this was a hard thing to do than to be under fire, went round to his friends and collected bottles from them. His scheme became rapidly known, and he soon found that bottles began to arrive at his house by motor and by carrier. In a few months he collected from his sale £28 10s. 4d., and last year he raised over £50. His "bottles for Bibles" scheme has now aroused so much interest that he anticipates raising £100 in 1929. He is now honorary secretary of the Brighton and Hove auxiliary of the Bible Society.

Undergraduates in England have been returning hospitality extended to them in past years in Austria by entertaining a party of students from that country. The visitors comprise three men and three girls who have all, at different times, conducted parties of English students on walking tours in Austria arranged by the English National Union of Students. The Austrians spent three weeks in England, visiting Cambridge, Exeter, Birmingham, Reading, and Leeds, and finishing up with seven days in London.

The Prince of Wales has always shown a fine disregard for the conventions of dress and has openly declared his dislike for stiff collars and "boiled" shirts. He went a step farther recently when he appeared at a championship contest of the London Federation of Boys Clubs dressed in a dinner jacket, with a soft fronted shirt with soft cuffs and "polo" collar and a gray pullover. This novel evening attire made quite a stir in the audience and it now remains to be seen if this will set a fashion among smart young men for similar entertainments.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

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Myron T. Herrick

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For nearly thirty years, I have known and admired Mr. Herrick. In business, politics, and diplomacy he was always the same. His strength and influence came from ability, vision and an extraordinary human understanding.

It was typical of America's good fortune to have such an Ambassador at Paris in the World War and afterward. In every crisis, in every step of reconstruction, his tactful sympathy never failed. It surely can be said that the world is a better place to live in because Myron Herrick served as the American Ambassador to France during the world upheaval which began on Aug. 4, 1914, and is only now subsiding. In the long list of men who served humanity in this time, history will credit few with having rendered a more outstanding or constructive service. Boston, Mass. ELIOT WADSWORTH.